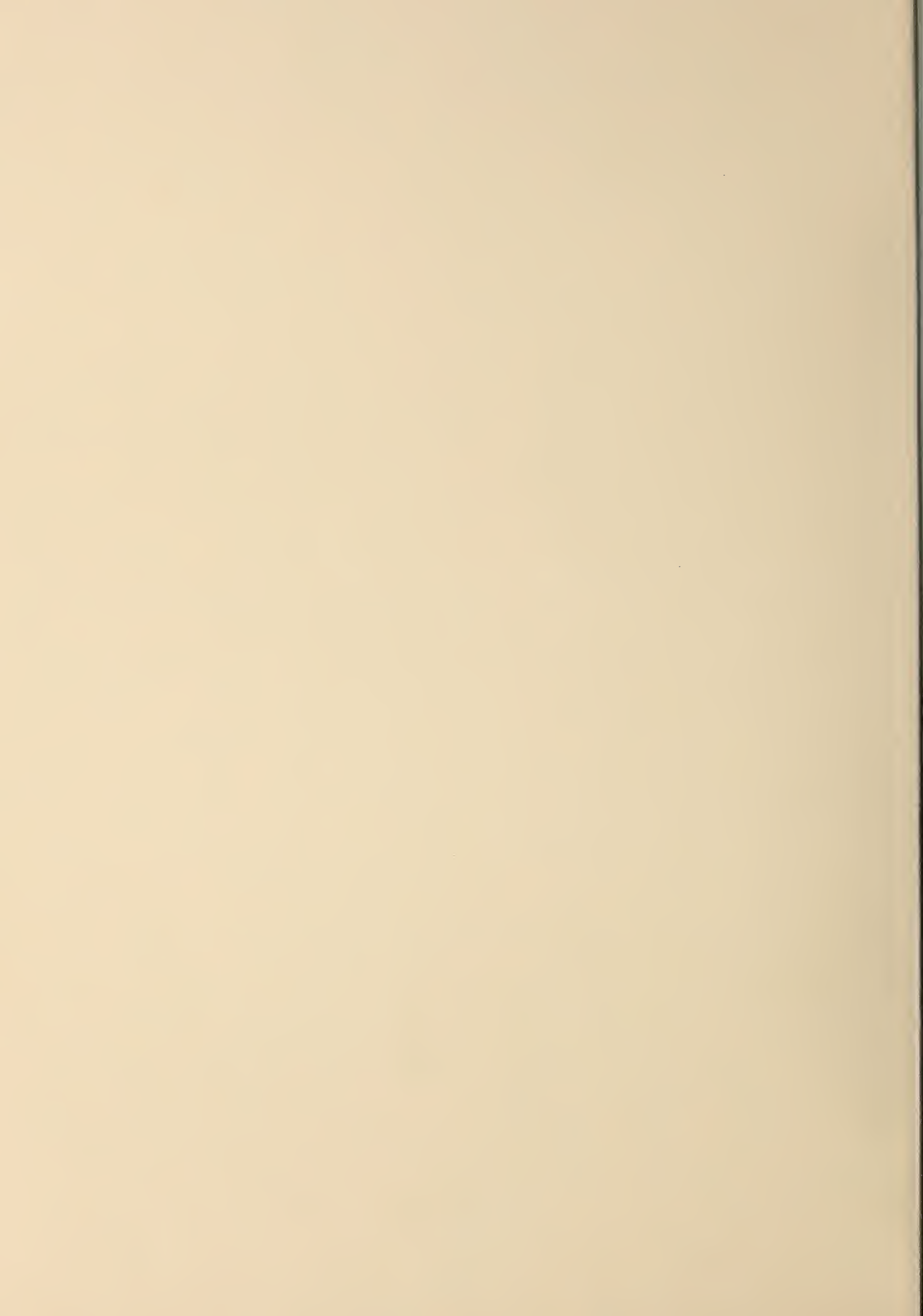


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THE AMERICAN

ELEVATOR AND

GRAIN TRADE



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Printed in U. S. A.

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Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

One Dollar Per Annum
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XLIX

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1930

NO. 3

Of Course

We want your business but we want it on a basis that will pay you as well as ourselves. We want it because we have proper facilities for handling it.

Don't be satisfied with slow returns or poor service; send your shipments to

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GRAIN DRIERS
FEED MIXERS
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When You Want **QUALITY**
Dried Buttermilk
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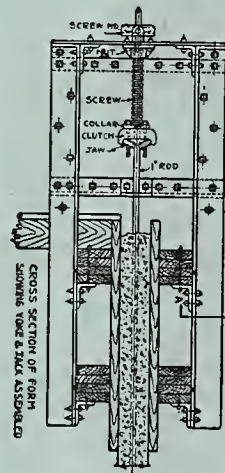
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The CALDWELL POWER SHOVEL for the Economical Handling of Grain



The Caldwell Automatic Power Shovel mechanism is heavier and stronger, and the details of its construction better than the older patterns. The winding drum is larger. Those portions of the mechanism subject to shock or unusual wear are steel. The frame of "box" cross-section, much stiffer and stronger than the ordinary flat casting.

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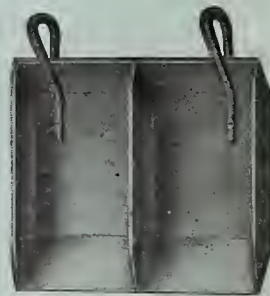
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Our long experience as a builder of elevators insures you an up-to-date house. Write today.

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"THE CLIMAX" SCOOP TRUCK

CAPACITY { 200 Lbs. Coal
2 1/2 Bushels Grain

Can easily add Twenty-five cents an Hour to the value of a man's time who uses it in unloading Coal or Grain from box cars.

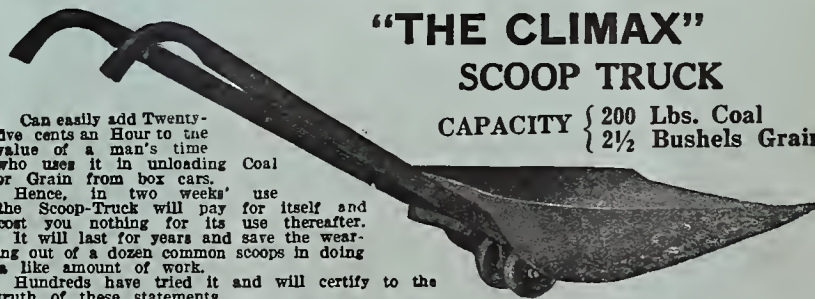
Hence, in two weeks' use the Scoop-Truck will pay for itself and cost you nothing for its use thereafter. It will last for years and save the wearing out of a dozen common scoops in doing a like amount of work.

Hundreds have tried it and will certify to the truth of these statements. Why not order now, and let the Scoop-Truck be giving itself to you?

Patented July 30, 1907

PRICE: \$15.00 F. O. B. cars at factory

Detroit Scoop Truck Co., 993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.



DIAMOND RUBBER CO. INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Diamond Grain Belts

Keep Things Moving at St. Joseph



Left—Photo shows the latest addition to The Quaker Oats Company's plant at St. Joseph, Mo., completed last October by The Leonard Construction Company. Equipped with Webster machinery.

IN THE package building group of The Quaker Oats Company's St. Joseph plant, Diamond Grain Belts are on the job, working steadily.

The latest improvements in this plant, completed last fall by The Leonard Construction Company, include the following Diamond-made belts, as part of the equipment:

Three bin floor conveyors, 42" 4-ply, 32-oz. duck, totaling 1,132 ft.

Two dumper house conveyors, one 42"

5-ply, 32-oz. duck, 162 ft. long; one 48" 5-ply, 32-oz. duck, 63 ft. long.

Three additional Conveyors 36" 4-ply, 32-oz. duck, totaling 598 ft.

The selection of Diamond belts by acknowledged experts, for use in the most modern and efficient plants in the country, is the best possible proof of their unquestioned quality, and their steady, reliable performance.

The purchase of Diamond Grain Belts insures economy also, for they give many long years of service.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

Distributors in most principal cities. Branches as follows:

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CRACKELS—an appetizing, new cereal, a composite of corn, oats and wheat. Product of The Quaker Oats Company.

Diamond

RUBBER BELTING



HOSE • PACKING

One of World's Largest Elevators

SANTA FE ELEVATOR A

*Is Fully Equipped with WEBSTER transmission
and conveying machinery*



Santa Fe Elevator A in Kansas City operated by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. ranks among the world's largest elevators, having an unloading capacity of 200 cars and a loading capacity of 250 cars within a normal working day. Its total storage is 6,000,000 bushels.

This huge house is equipped throughout with WEBSTER machinery. It is one of the most economically operated houses in the world and WEBSTER equipment is largely responsible for its economy in operation.

*WEBSTER equipment is patterned with care and well designed,
and the most durable that can be manufactured
It is the standard for elevator equipment.*

For Over 50 Years

The names of Webster and Weller have been familiar to the grain trade as manufacturers of high grade machinery. During this period most of the large, as well as the smaller Elevators have depended on us for their elevating, conveying and power transmitting machinery.

That it has served its purpose well, is attested by the fact that when an elevator increased its capacity, Webster or Weller machinery was usually specified.

Because it is better fitted and more carefully designed it reduces installation costs and difficulties; also reduces renewal and repair bills.

A Few of Our Products

Apron Conveyors	Elevator Boots	Power Shovels
Belt Conveyors	Elevator Casing	Car Pullers
Chain Conveyors	Elevator Heads	Dock Spouts
Mixing Conveyors	Bag Elevators	Pulleys
Screw-Conveyors	Elevator Spouts	Hangers
Bucket Elevators	Malleable Chain	Sprockets
Elevator Buckets	Friction Clutches	Gears
Etc.		

For equipment plans for your project, consult with us.

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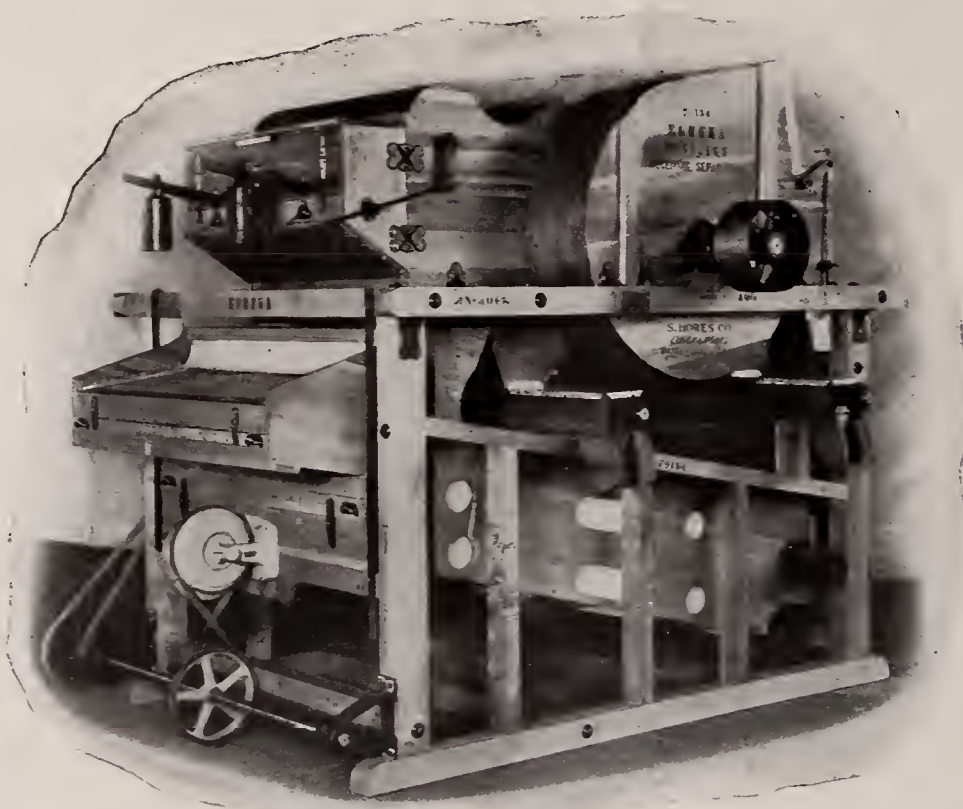
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"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"EUREKA" ELEVATOR SEPARATOR

Equipped with "Eureka-Buhler" Drive

This machine has no eccentrics!

In What Condition Is That Separator of Yours? Are Its

ECCENTRICS SHAKING IT APART?

Don't let that worry you. Everything will turn out all right. You'll thank your lucky star that the old cleaner did cut up such capers for after you've put on that wonderful new eccentric-less Buhler Drive you could never afterward be tempted to use a separator equipped with any kind of eccentrics because the Buhler Drive has made them all obsolete.

Another delighted customer!

The two "Eureka-Buhler" Drives have been fitted to the No. 53 P & R Separator and they are doing their work very satisfactorily. The absence of vibration is remarkable. With the previous method of drive which was by ball bearing eccentrics, we had to brace the separator from several angles so as to steady it. All these braces have now been removed and the machine runs perfectly steady. Apart from the saving in power the "Eureka-Buhler" Drive will considerably increase the life of the machine.

We shall without delay order two similar drives to use on our other P & R Separator (No. 54) as this machine is suffering from excessive vibration and the ball bearing eccentrics are giving trouble." S—— R—— Milling Co., Ltd.

Write for Catalog AE125



S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

REVOLUTIONIZING FEED MANUFACTURING

The Miracle Molasses Process (The original Agee cold process) is revolutionizing the manufacturing of feed all over the United States.

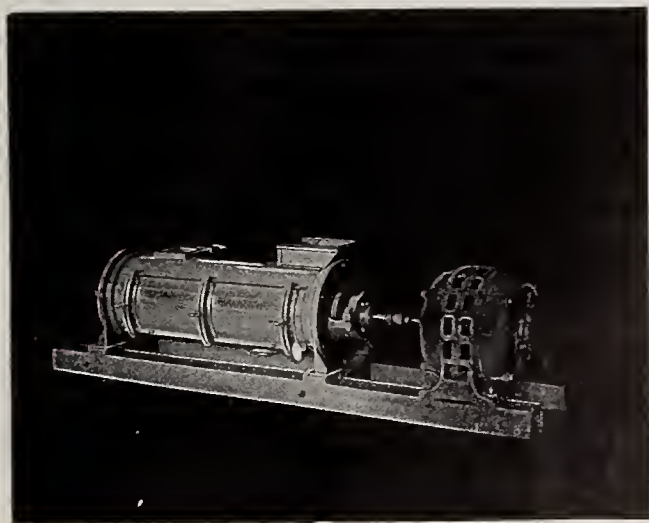
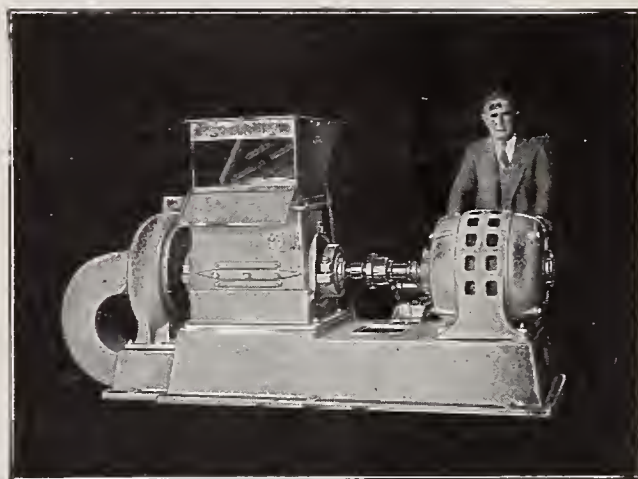
It is showing feed men that they can meet the farmer's problem in giving him cheaper and better feeds.

It is difficult for the average farmer to purchase high grade commercial feeds today and sell his butter fat, eggs, poultry or any other kind of meat at a price that will give him a profit.

The Miracle Molasses Process enables any local man to give the farmer fresher and better feeds at lower prices—prices that leave him a profit even at the low market on which he must sell his farm produce.

The day is rapidly approaching when all feeds will be made locally. The reasons being cheaper and better feeds—no freights and no stale feeds—fresh and better feeds at lower prices.

Some one is going to make these better and cheaper feeds in your community. WHY NOT BE THE ONE TO DO THIS AND HAVE THE MOST PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN ALL THE MILLING LINE.



We are building many more feed mills than all of the other American Milling engineers put together, the reason being that we have a line of profit earning machinery that cannot be duplicated.

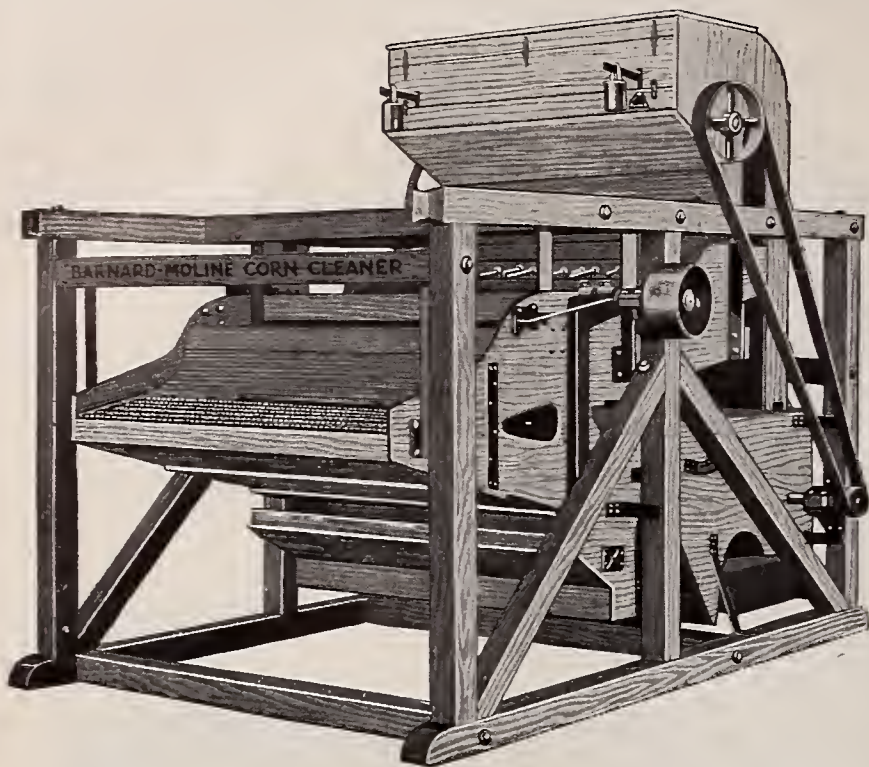
Write us at once about your particular location and we will send you our booklets about the "MIRACLE SWEET FEED SYSTEM" and follow it with one of our engineers, if you wish, to figure on your installation.

ANGLO AMERICAN MILL COMPANY

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDERS OF GRAIN GRINDING MACHINERY

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Owensboro, Ky.



The New B. M. Corn Cleaner represents the very latest development in a sieve type Corn Cleaner

It is especially adapted to large capacities in small space.

A Request for Catalogue M-A (Section 15) Will Bring Full Particulars of Our

COMPLETE LINE OF CORN SHELLERS AND CLEANERS

GET YOUR ELEVATORS READY FOR THE NEW CROP BY INSTALLING THE LATEST IMPROVED

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Send us your inquiries and orders for

REPAIR PARTS
PERFORATED METAL
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PRICES RIGHT	QUALITY THE BEST
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Throw Away Your Antiquated Grease Lubricated Idlers
and Install Modern Anti-Friction Equipment

B-M BELT CONVEYOR IDLER

CAST IRON OR
STEEL ROLLERS

ANTI-FRICTION

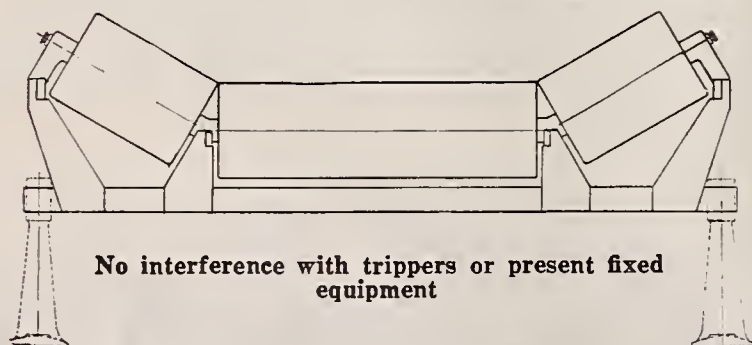
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ROLLER OR
BALL BEARINGS

WHY?



Put this unit right into your stands
REDUCE FIRE HAZARD.



No interference with trippers or present fixed equipment

BECAUSE

Save 50% in power.

Cut cost of maintenance and lubricant expense to almost the vanishing point.

Decrease strain on and increase life of belts.

Eliminate injury to belts.

Use lighter duck and fewer plies in new belts.

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Special Sales Engineer
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BARNARD AND LEAS MANUFACTURING CO.

MOLINE, ILL., U. S. A.
QUALITY MILL BUILDERS SINCE 1854

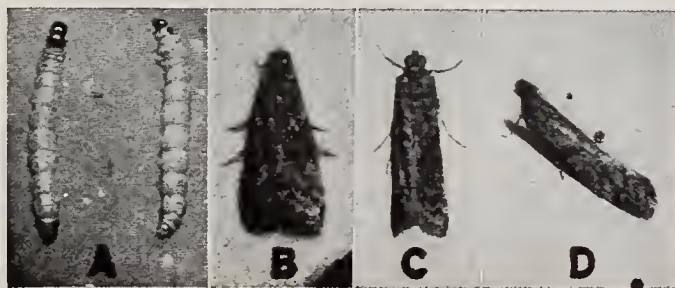
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the wonder insect killer

Kills Weevil and Moths also Kills Rats and Mice

RIDS YOUR PREMISES OF THESE PESTS



It Is Non-Inflammable—Non-Explosive—Approved by Fire Insurance Companies

Harmless—Stainless—Leaves No Odor

Also cools grain so it will not heat in bin or car

GOOCH'S
BEST
FLOUR
PANCAKE FLOUR
CORN MEAL
MADE BY MILLERS - ROBINSON
A. B. C. - F.W.H. CO.



GOOCH
MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

GOOCH'S
BEST
BRAN
POULTRY FEEDS
SHORTS

STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS

The falling off in exports of grain, mixed feeds, flour and other grain products is attributed to weevil infestation.

Approved by Underwriter's Laboratories.

Used successfully for past ten years

June 5, 1930

Douglas Chemical & Supply Co.,
829 Southwest Boulevard,
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Gentlemen:

We have been using your Tetrafume for fumigation for the past eight years and have found its use very satisfactory in eradicating weevil in stored and sacked grain of all kinds. We also find Tetrafume very effective in ridding our elevator of rats and mice.

We consider Tetrafume a very fine fumigant and recommend it to others.

Yours very truly,

GOOCH MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

GCF:JH

G. C. Ferguson
Superintendent

High moisture content—from rains and combine—help to breed weevil and other insects. For protection keep a drum of Tetrafume constantly on hand.

Write today for further particulars and price list.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.

807-809 Southwest Boulevard

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Associate Member Grain and Feed Dealers National Association
Nebraska Grain Dealers Association.

A discount of 10 per cent from list price will be allowed on all orders—having this coupon attached to same, during the next thirty days. American Elevator & Grain Trade, Sept., 1930

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.
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Manchester Ship Canal Elevator
Manchester, England
Capacity 1,500,000 Bushels
Completed 1914



Buenos Aires Elevator Co.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Capacity 750,000 Bushels
Completed 1920



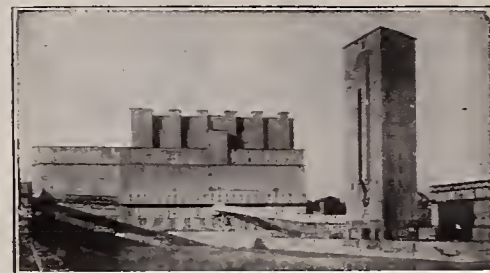
John S. Metcalf Co. Grain Elevator Engineers



Chicago & North Western Railway Elevator
South Chicago, Illinois
Capacity 10,000,000 Bushels
Completed 1920

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Harbour Commissioners Elevator No. 2
Montreal, Quebec
Capacity 2,600,000 Bushels
Completed 1912



Sydney Terminal Elevator
Sydney, Australia
Capacity 6,400,000 Bushels
Completed 1921



MONARCH

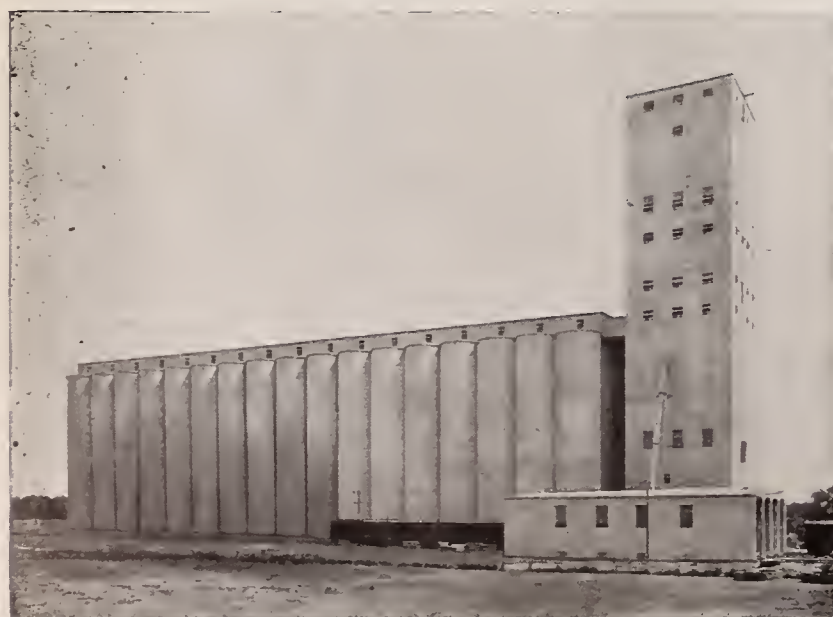
Built Elevators
Assure You
Economical Design
First Class Work
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Satisfaction
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One of the Modern Houses Which Has Made a Record
for Rapid and Economical Handling
CONCRETE CENTRAL, BUFFALO, 4,500,000 Bu.



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PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO. GRAIN ELEVATOR, WICHITA, KANSAS

Designed and Built By

THE BARNETT AND RECORD COMPANY

PIONEERS IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF

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AND MILL BUILDINGS**

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Designers and Builders of

**GRAIN ELEVATORS, FLOUR
MILLS, WAREHOUSES, ETC.**

We Have Specialized in

**CONSTRUCTION IN THIS FIELD FOR
MORE THAN 40 YEARS**

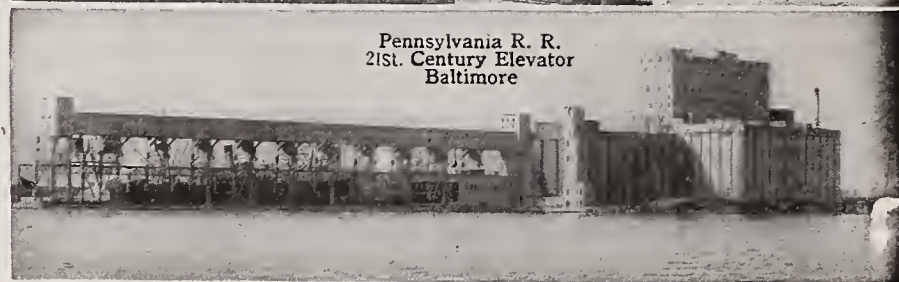
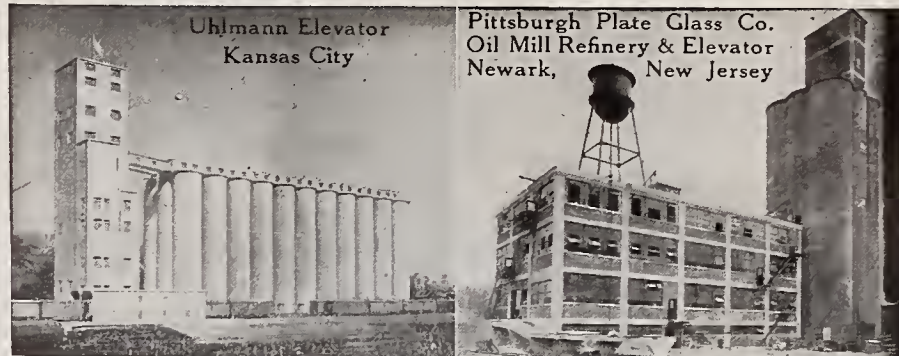
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THE MOST EFFICIENT GRAIN ELEVATORS IN AMERICA
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KELLY PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEMS

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL ELEVATOR,
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STANDARD AND SPECIAL TUBES
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EXPERIENCED ENGINEERING
SERVICE AT YOUR COMMAND

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED
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General Overhauling and Improvements

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*DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we
propose to maintain.*



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2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

NO SPECULATION—



The Wolf Wheat Washer is a sound investment for the elevator operator who would keep pace with progress profitably. One large midwestern grain terminal shows an annual net return of 385% on its investment in one Wolf Wheat Washer for the washing of smutty wheat.

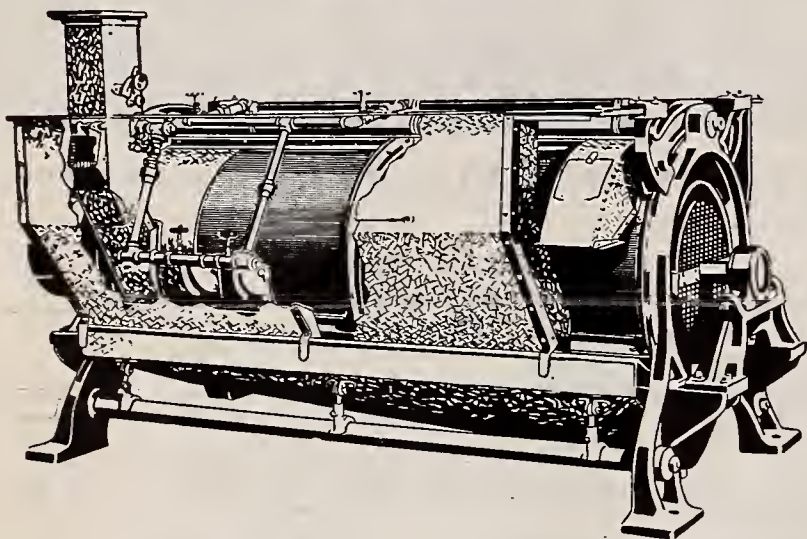
Wolf Washers are built on a profitable structure for:

The more efficient washing of smutty wheat.

For sheer economy of production.

For more profitable markets.

And, as a highly profitable investment.



Performance facts and figures made impartially in several grain terminals by the A. C. Nielsen Company research engineers, are yours for the asking. They are eloquently convincing surveys that can point the way to greater profits for you through the experiences of others in your field. The coupon below will bring any one you are interested in, without obligation.

THE WOLF COMPANY

68 Commerce St., Chambersburg, Pa.

Manufacturers of a complete line of flour and feed mill machinery.

Offices and Representatives throughout the United States

THE WOLF COMPANY, 68 Commerce Street, Chambersburg, Pa. Please send surveys, as checked below, giving true facts and figures on the washing of smutty wheat.

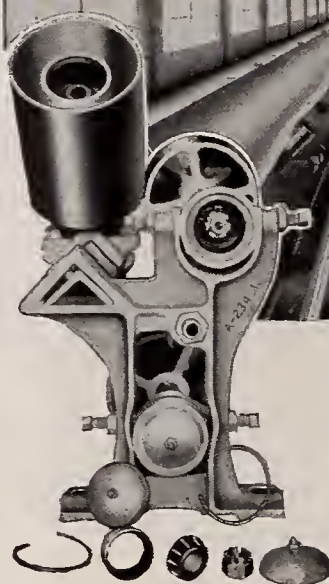
- ☐ Midwestern Terminal
☐ Pacific Coast Terminal
☐ Canadian Terminal

Name

Address

City

State



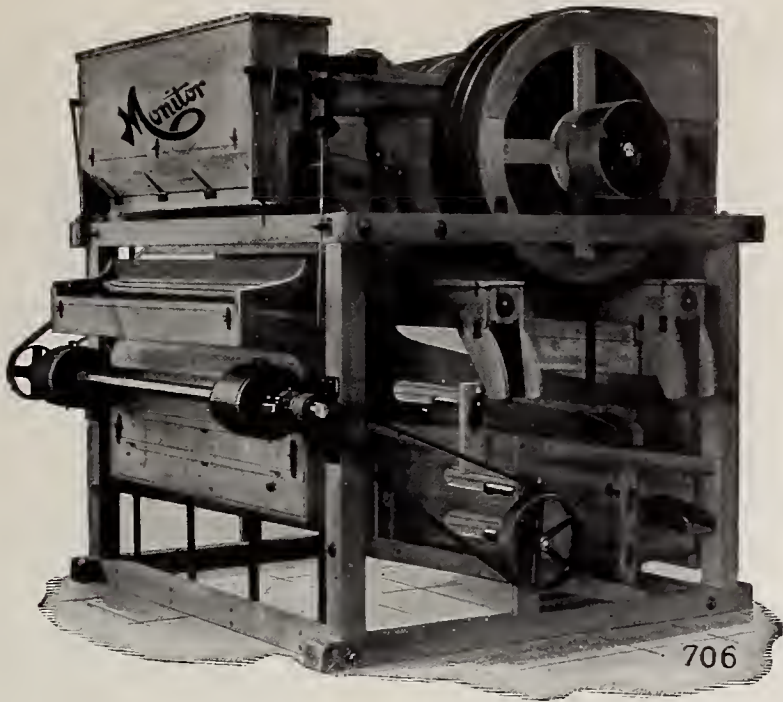
EHRSAM TIMKEN-EQUIPPED CONVEYOR INSTALLATIONS

THE illustration above shows an "Ehrsam" Timken bearing-equipped conveyor—and the lower illustration shows an "Ehrsam" heavy duty self-propelling tripper—both just recently installed in an addition to a large southwestern elevator. Additional "Ehrsam" equipment was installed too. For the name "Ehrsam" stands for quality elevator equipment in the industry.

J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. ENTERPRISE, KANS.

Manufacturers of Machinery for flour mills, Cement Plaster Mills, Grain Elevators, Salt Plants, Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems, Fertilizer Factories, Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying equipment.





Monitor LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete } Prompt
Deliveries a
Specialty

Living Up to Reputation

The MONITOR line of grain cleaners is doing this season after season. The MONITOR is reputed to be a jump ahead of competition and it is. The grain houses using it find themselves prepared to handle all grains, to profit thru processing them and meeting market demands as to grades.

Why use anything but the best? Your profits may hinge on your cleaning operations. With a MONITOR installed, you are absolutely guaranteed as to results.

HUNTLEY MFG. CO.

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(FORMERLY AT SILVER CREEK, N. Y.)

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LOS ANGELES
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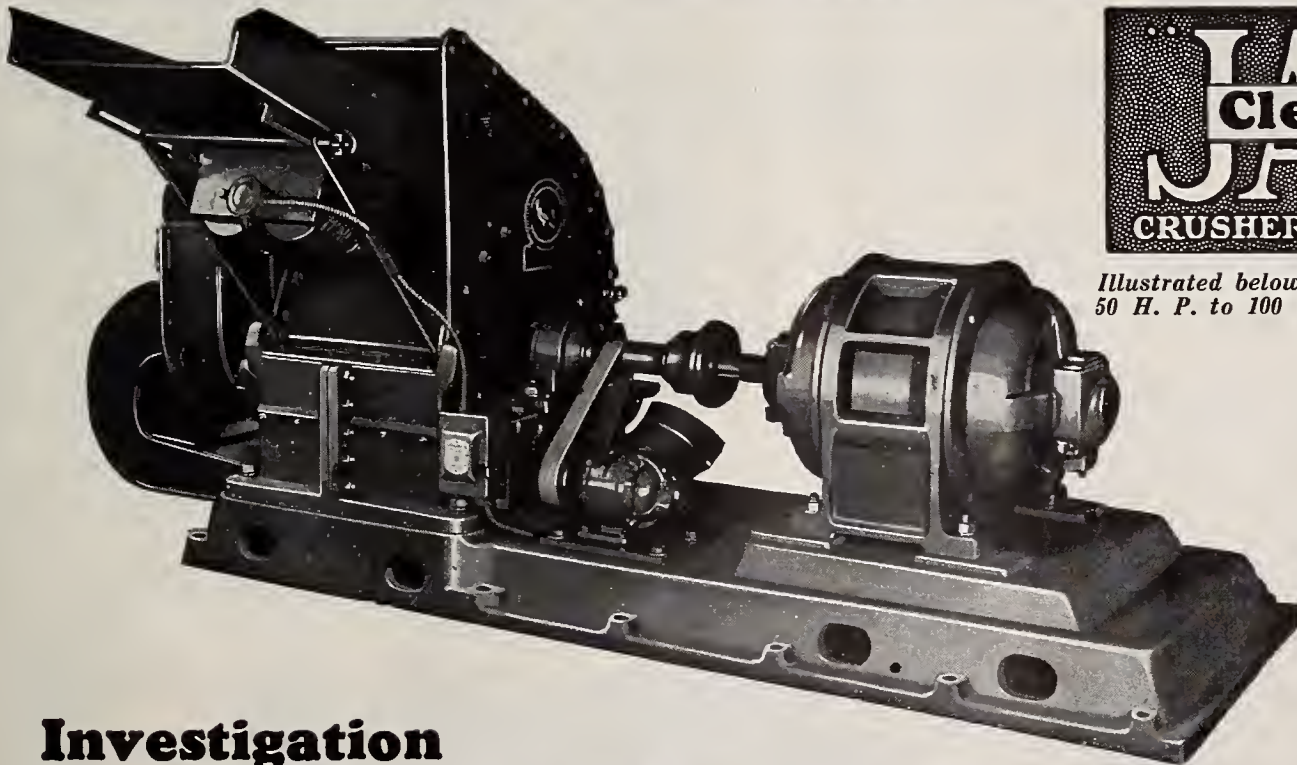
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JAY BEE
Clement Special
JAY BEE
CRUSHER - GRINDER - PULVERIZER

Illustrated below "Jay Bee" Model "W": Direct Connected
50 H. P. to 100 H. P.; Belt Driven 50 H. P. to 75 H. P.

When Better Feed Grinders Are Built Bossert Will Build Them

Regardless of all competitive claims to the contrary, the fact remains that more "Jay Bee" mills are used in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined. This, in itself, is the best proof that a "Jay Bee" owner is equipped to do more and better grinding, render a real service to his community, and make more money for himself with a "Jay Bee" than with any other grinding equipment.

"The Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 h. p. to 100 h. p. for belt, V-belt and direct-connected drives. Write for literature and complete details.

Over 14,000 "Jay Bee" mills in use: proof of their undisputed economy and superiority. Manufactured by the Bossert Corp., Utica, New York, the World's largest Hammer Mill manufacturers.

Investigation

Proves "Jay Bee" Best Money Maker

P. W. Davis, Leipsic, Ohio, investigated all feed grinders—then he bought a "Jay Bee" No. 3. S. D. C. 50 H. P. Mr. Davis writes. "The first 12 months' operation showed a net profit over all operating expense, including power for the entire plant, of \$2200.00. These figures are correct, and open for investigation any time. Nobody will ever go wrong buying a "Jay Bee."

The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, Milan, Minn., have operated a "Jay Bee" Model T-3 mill six years. The mill has earned them over \$35,000.00. This exceptional profit record is also open for investigation.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc.,

J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAY BEE SALES CO.

319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

74 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

Must Specialize

"Anyone who hopes to achieve success, even the average, must know more or at least as much, about some one thing as any other one, and not only know, but know how to do—and how to utilize his experience and knowledge for the benefit of others."

THE ZELENY THERMOMETER SYSTEM

has been our specialty for twenty-five years, both in manufacture and installation, and today it is being installed in nearly every large storage that is built in the United States.

THE ZELENY SYSTEM

for determining the condition of grain in storage is accurate in its operation, dependable in service, low in maintenance costs, cheap in complete installation price, and a money maker.

No matter what kind of grains you store the

ZELENY SYSTEM

will pay you unexpected returns on the investment for its installation. Your corn bins equipped with it this year will show its value more than ever before. If you want information on prices and list of those who have two or more installations write

ZELENY THERMOMETER COMPANY

542 S. Dearborn St.
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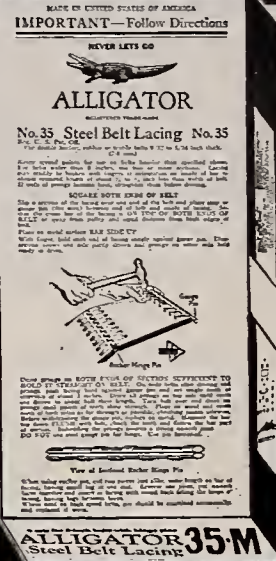
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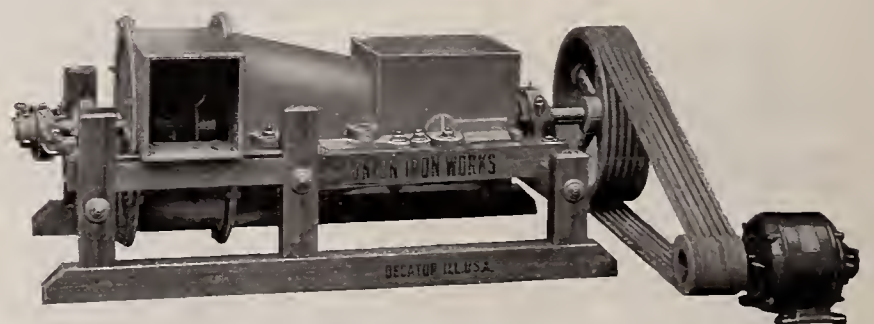
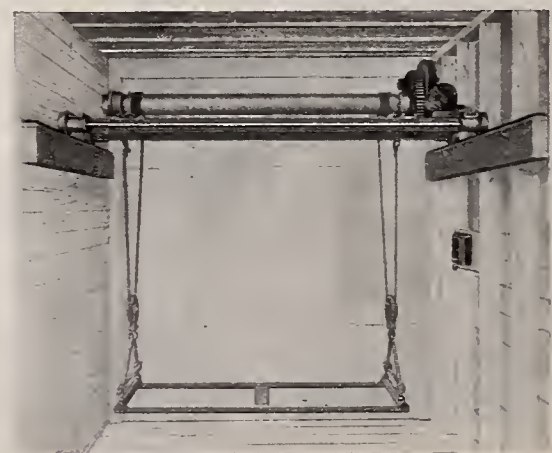
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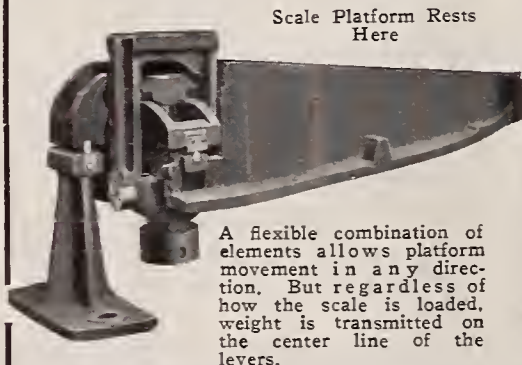
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Established in 1882.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1930

NO. 3

The Big House at Sorel

Newest Playfair Unit in Quebec, 50 Miles Above Montreal, Serves as Rapid Relay Point for Export Grain

THE football season is on. So it may as well be noted immediately that K. G. Rockne, vice-president of the Macdonald Engineering Company of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, Ont., under whose general supervision the project described here was carried out, is a cousin of Knute Rockne, famous coach of Notre Dame University's high-powered elevens. Both men seem to have a fascile hand for heavyweight propositions—110,000 tons is the load carried by the 3,077 piles sunk at Sorel, Que., to support the fully loaded 2,000,000-bushel elevator of the North American Elevators, Ltd., of Toronto. It is one of the many interests controlled by James Playfair, one of the most prominent executives in the Dominion grain trade.

H. J. Carlson, designing engineer of the Sorel elevator, is now in Soviet Russia, at work in connection with the series of modern grain storage units being built for the U. S. S. R. Magnitude of the work involved in designing plans for an elevator the size of the Sorel house, may be glimpsed by a look at the blueprints. The main set of plans for the Sorel job comprises a heavy folio, bulging with about 200 blueprints, each print being about 30 by 40 inches; about 10 such sets are produced in the routine course of designing such an elevator. In addition there are plot plans and many minor

scale drawings and diagrams of various details.

The management of the North American Elevators, Ltd., chose the Sorel site for this elevator property because of its strategic location—50 miles nearer the ocean freight traffic than Montreal—on a peninsula between the Richelieu River and the Lac des Deux Montagnes. Lake boats from the St. Lawrence River turn in to the basin for unloading. The ocean draft vessels dock along the opposite side of the house to receive their cargoes. The four shipping legs, each with a rated capacity of 25,000 bushels an hour and an actual maximum discharge of about 40,000, develop speed in transfer operations. With

E. G. De Gray, formerly manager of the Canadian wheat pool at Toronto, is resident manager. To Superintendent Crozier is delegated the responsibility of keeping the equipment running smoothly in the face of a volume that makes day and night operation essential over long periods. Powerful



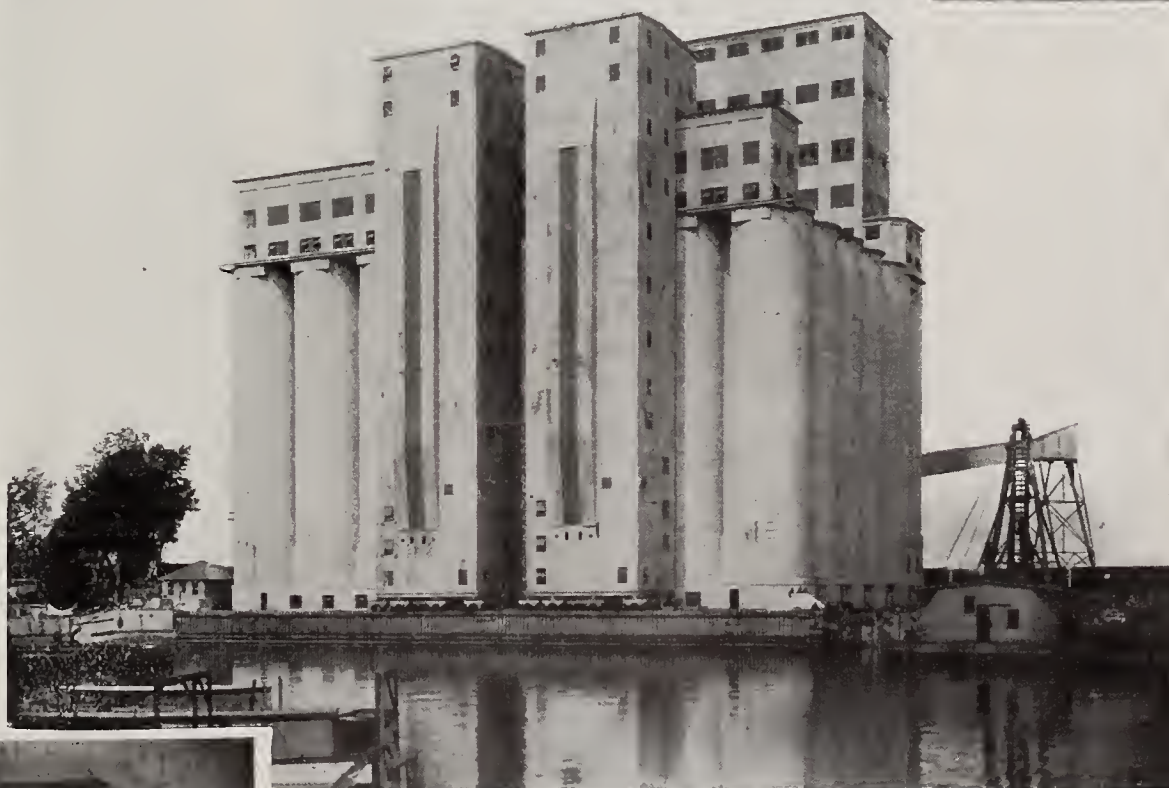
floodlights facilitate night transfer work.

The electric current requirement of this Quebec elevator is substantial as its 40 or so motors have a combined drive of between 1,500 and 2,000 horsepower. The two traveling marine towers stand 164 feet high above the dock, and are moved over double tracks by 25-horsepower motors. The two marine lofter legs equipped with speed reducers, and operated by 125-horsepower units, have 152-foot centers. There are double rows of 18-inch buckets on the lofters. The crosshead marine legs have 95-foot centers, and are operated by 100-horsepower motors, set directly on the crosshead frames. There are also the 10-horsepower motors used to push the marine legs out from the

vertical position. Each leg is equipped with a set of ship shovels and each shovel is powered by a 20-horse motor; the hoisting motors for the marine legs are 30-horsepower.

The 400-bushel hopper scales in the marine towers are Canadian Fairbanks as is the 2,000-bushel scale with 2,400-bushel garner above it in the headhouse. (Altogether there are four 2,000-bushel scales.) The transfer gallery of the marine towers is equipped with two 42-inch belts, run by 25-horsepower reversible motors.

Around on the other side of the house, where the



FIRST UNIT OF N. A. ELEVATORS, LTD., AT SOREL, ONT.; RIGHT, CONVEYORS ABOVE BINS; LEFT, BASEMENT VIEW

several legs working at once, shooting from 50 to 80 tons of grain a minute into the hold, even a large freighter sinks rapidly before the eyes of any witness on the concrete dock alongside.

On either side of the present elevator, space has been allowed for a 2,000,000-bushel annex, so the eventual capacity out on this particular tongue of land at Sorel will be over 6,000,000 bushels. The exact estimated rating of the present unit, completed this year, was 2,018,500 bushels; the first few months of operation indicate that the real capacity is approximately 2,100,000 bushels.



ocean boats are dealt with, there are four 30-horsepower motors operating the 48-inch belts traveling through the four shipping galleries. Each gallery can be fed direct with grain from three bins, and this is one of the principal factors making for speedy discharge at the Sorel house.

The bin storage is 105 feet high, and the 40 tanks have diameters of 22½ feet. There are 35 interstice bins. The 22 workhouse bins are of 16-foot diameter, with seven interstices. A passenger elevator operates from top to bottom of the 205-foot headhouse; a manlift supplied by the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Company, Ltd., is in the storage unit. Over the bins four 42-inch belts run, operated by 25-horsepower reversible motors. The receiving leg for the headhouse is driven by a 150-horse unit, while three 100-horsepower motors take the load of the shipping legs.

The two grain cleaning units, furnished from the Canadian plant of the Huntley Manufacturing Company at Tillsonburg, Ont., are each of 2,000-bushel-an-hour capacity.

This huge transfer elevator at Sorel is well equipped to receive grain from cars as well as boats. The car dumper (with overhead mechanism) can handle from 6 to 10 cars an hour, the exact number depending, of course, on the car-switching speed. This contact with the Canadian National rails gives the house a year-around operating schedule, as the close of navigation stops only part of its trade.

Some of the volume so far directed to this ele-

vator has included, according to outside reports, substantial lots of wheat owned by the United States Grain Stabilization Corporation, agency of



VIEW OF TRACK SHED AND CAR DUMPER

the Federal Farm Board. Also according to outside reports considered reliable, the management of the stabilization corporation has introduced the Dominion trade, in connection with its holdings at this

point, to at least one new trade custom. Heretofore, when several firms have had grain in the same house, and if one of them was short, say 10,000 bushels, of making up a cargo, one of the other firms would, upon request, let go of 10,000 bushels as an accommodation. Accounts would immediately be balanced, of course, and the incident closed. Any such request made to the stabilization corporation, it seems, has been futile, Uncle Sam's agency being desirous to sell all or nothing of its stock in such a case.

As an observer has remarked, such a policy is no one's business but the stabilization corporation's. But it is a departure from common trade practice, and thus may be worthy of this passing mention.

To get back to safe ground and technical details, grain handling equipment concentrated in the basement includes two 42-inch belts running from the car dumper, four shorter belts of the same width, and eight 36-inch belts. Two power shovels also are provided for this section of the plant to handle cars independent of the grain dumper.

The longest belts ordered were the 416-foot loop for the receiver, and the three 410's for the shipping legs. These were six-ply belts; seven-ply belts are in the lofts, and eight-ply in the marine legs. The belting was supplied by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Ltd., of Toronto.

Complete telephone and signal systems have been installed to assure rapid communication between all units of the plant. A dust-collection system, as yet, has not been provided.

U. S. LOANS TO GRAIN CO-OPERATIVES: \$83,000,000

The extent to which the Federal Farm Board has plunged the Government into the business of putting legitimately established middlemen out of business, and substituting its own set of pet middlemen, termed co-operatives, is shown in the report released at Washington, D. C., this month. Co-operative organizations now owe the board, it is disclosed, the sum of \$170,000,000. Seventy more millions have been loaned, but these have been repaid, with a low rate of interest which in the United States has become what private business men term "the divine right of co-operatives."

The \$170,000,000 outstanding is roughly divided among commodity groups as follows: Wheat and other grains, \$83,000,000; cotton, \$60,000,000; wool and mohair, \$8,500,000; raisins and grapes, \$8,000,000; dairy products, \$6,000,000; rice, \$400,000; and other groups \$4,150,000.

Indirectly using public money in the form of facility loans, many co-operative grain marketing associations have expanded their properties by leasing or buying grain elevators and warehouses. With the Grain Stabilization Corporation's activities at a standstill, the farm board's money is now flowing, more freely than ever, for facility loans to co-operatives. The corpse of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, on the hands of the stabilization corporation, however, has yet to be buried.

RECORD ATTENDANCE VIEWS KANSAS WHEAT TRAINS

The schedules of this year's Kansas wheat trains over the Santa Fe and Rock Island lines have recently been completed. These trains were furnished and operated by the railroads in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, and other agencies. Each train included eight cars, four of which were filled with exhibits. A speaking program was given that fit in well as a final climax to the Kansas five-year wheat belt program, which will be completed this year.

The Santa Fe train began at Newton, July 21, and ended at Salina, August 2, followed by the Rock Island train which started at Kanorado, August 6, and ended at Hutchinson, August 13.

Fifty-seven meetings were held in 46 counties with a total attendance of 105,575 or an average attendance of 1,852 at each place. Each meeting covered three hours; one hour was given to a speaking program and two hours to letting the crowds pass through the train to see the exhibits.

The running of these two trains completed the



SANTE FE TRAIN AT LARNED

Kansas five-year wheat belt program and the statewide wheat festival meeting at Hutchinson, August 13, was a splendid closing climax. In connection with the Hutchinson meeting, 25,000 people were in attendance and the event was staged at the State Fair Grounds. Fifty wheat decorated floats



A STOP-OVER ON THE ROCK ISLAND

were in a two-mile parade and 35 of these represented 35 wheat growing counties.

One of the special features of this year's wheat train was the selection of county wheat queens. A total of almost 200 contestants entered this race out of which 47 county queens were selected. Forty-six were present at the Hutchinson meeting and from these Miss Marie Antrim of Spivey, Kingman

County, was chosen queen for the state of Kansas.

Tom Bair, state wheat champion, accompanied the trains and told of his experience in wheat farming. County wheat champions were selected in connection with the train meetings again this year, 39 being selected altogether. From these county champions a new state champion will be selected next February at the farm and home program of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

This year's train meetings were the best attended and the most interest was shown of any in connection with the five-year wheat belt program. Even though the price of wheat has declined and the returns are not satisfactory, Kansas wheat farmers showed their interest in turning out at these meetings in larger numbers than ever, apparently demonstrating their intentions to go ahead and produce as much wheat as ever.

FAULTY ELEVATOR SCALES BRING COURT FINE

M. J. Dunn, general manager of the Montana and Dakota Grain Company, with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., and E. J. Hole, state superintendent for the company in Montana, have been convicted in a justice court at Red Lodge, Mont., following investigation of the company's elevator scales, reported in the last issue of this publication.

Each of the defendants was fined \$25 on the charge of using faulty scales in elevators under their control. The grain dealers have appealed their case.

The prosecution grew out of the charge made by inspectors of the grain bureau of the state agricultural department that 6 of 15 elevators operated by the grain company in Montana had false scales that underweighed grain bought by the company or stored in its elevators by Montana farmers so that the latter lost 10 pounds in every 1,000.

Three of the six elevators are located in Carbon County, and the other three in different counties. Mr. Stafford was of the opinion that two more cases of misdemeanor against Dunn and Hole are pending.

The grain inspectors who examined the scales reported to Agricultural Commissioner Stafford that the nose irons on all six scales had been shifted since the previous adjustment so that they underweighed the grain from 10 to 15 pounds in each thousand, and that the irons could be moved only with the use of a monkey-wrench.

Investigate Blast Which Wrecked Maryland Elevator

AFTER a thorough investigation following the \$250,000 explosion of the Port Covington (Md.) elevator on August 20 in which five lives were lost, the chemical engineering division of the United States Department of Agriculture is still unable to definitely state the cause. The elevator is owned by the Western Maryland Railway Company.

However, John A. Peterson, general manager of the elevator, is of the opinion that the destructive blast was caused by a preliminary explosion which occurred in an open unloading pit in the train shed. This shed, he said, was well ventilated, but some of the flames which followed the first explosion were carried to the top of the elevator by a moving belt conveyor and there ignited dust in the air, causing another and more terrific explosion.

About 3,000,000 bushels of wheat were in the storage tanks when the accident occurred, while another 100,000 bushels were in the headhouse. Only 3,000 bushels of grain were actually destroyed by the fire, the entire grain loss amounting to \$15,000.

Loss of time following the fire was not as great as was at first anticipated, for almost before the last of the firemen had left the damaged elevator 300 men were at work clearing away the wreckage. They worked constantly in day and night shifts and with the help of a Western Maryland wrecking crew moved 140 carloads of debris within two days.



FIREMEN PLAYING HOSE ON BLAZING HEADHOUSE

The blast left several huge masses of concrete, some of them weighing nearly a ton, suspended in midair at the top of iron rods used for reinforcement in the original construction. To cut these away it was necessary to suspend workmen in boatswain's chairs from other points of the structure.

Five days after the explosion the plant was able to load and unload grain and 10 days after the blast had occurred the steamer *Maryland* drew 32,000 bushels of wheat from the elevator. Engineers had previously estimated that operations could not be resumed in less than 30 days.

The reconstructed portions of the elevator are being fitted with glass windows and an automatic electric ventilating system, which, according to Mr. Peterson, will minimize the chances of damage

from explosions and can be opened in 15 seconds by pressing a button.

EUGENE ARMS INSPECTS PLANT

Eugene Arms*, of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, who had inspected the elevator only a short time prior to the explosion, declared it to be one of the finest and cleanest houses in this country, going as far as to say that it "was the house in which a dust explosion seemed impossible". He inspected the headhouse, containing several large iron-clad cleaners, scales, elevator legs, and other usual headhouse machinery, and found no sign of dust, giving the unit his unqualified approval. Yet inside of two weeks after his visit the plant suf-



TRACK SHED BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

fered a series of explosions that resulted in a huge loss of life and property.

FIVE BLASTS OCCUR

The first of the explosions, of which there were five in quick succession, occurred a few minutes before lunch hour when all the workers—about 50—would have congregated in the elevator for their lunch.

Men were hurled in all directions. Mr. Jordan, one of those killed, was working in a dumping pit between the storage tanks and the loading elevator, when the blasts sent tons of concrete down upon him. He was crushed and firemen worked for more than an hour to extricate his body.

Fire broke out almost immediately and four alarms were sent in, summoning all apparatus from South Baltimore. Ambulances and police reserves also were sent to the scene with the fire engines.

Several strings of freight cars were hastily moved to other sidings to get them from the danger zone and to give the firemen more room in which to work. When the dust and smoke had settled and firemen could see what they faced, they found that the explosions had torn out about a quarter of the west wall of the 12-story structure. Large slabs of concrete were hanging out over the wrecked bridges and grain-dumping pits, held only by the steel reinforcements.

Hose lines were dragged by rope to the tops of the storage tanks and of the shattered elevator. The fire was brought under control in about an hour. While it was burning five workmen, marooned on the storage tanks, were let down in rope slings to the ground, 135 feet below.

Several injured men were found in the upper reaches of the elevator and they, too, were lowered

by firemen in improvised slings. John Praley and four or five fellow-workers saved themselves by sliding down from an upper window to the ground, 100 feet below.

Eyewitnesses told of seeing men hurtled through the air, their clothing ripped from their bodies or in flames. Built in 1915, the original plant, of which the loading elevator was a part, had a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain. It had been enlarged to its present size and was capable of holding 4,000,000 bushels.

An explosion and fire occurred there eight years ago, injuring two men, neither seriously.

MINNEAPOLIS EXPLOSION CLAIMS TWO LIVES AND CAUSES \$125,000 DAMAGE

Following close on the heels of the Western Maryland disaster, an explosion occurred in the W. P. Devereaux Grain Company elevator, Minneapolis, during the early morning hours of August 26, killing two men and completely wrecking the unit. Damage to the building was estimated at \$75,000 while the loss in grain totaled \$50,000. The elevator bins had a storage capacity of 300,000 bushels and were about half filled with oats, barley, and screenings.

The cause of the explosion remains a matter of doubt. E. F. Carlston, president of the company bearing his name which operated the Devereaux plant, said the fire might have been started by small pieces of metal getting into the machinery. He added that the explosion might have resulted after the fire got under way inside the building.

The blast occurred at 3 a. m., blowing off large sections of the roof and twisting the iron sides into shapeless masses. One of the hurtling fragments wrecked a box car 200 feet away. It is said that if the accident had happened during the day the loss of life would have been tremendous.

A moment after the explosion flames were shooting 300 feet in the air. The entire southwest district of Minneapolis was illuminated brilliantly, while the territory for miles around was lighted with a dull, red glow.

The fire was reported by R. L. Larson, a watchman on duty at the Union Terminal elevator, adjoining the Devereaux plant. In answer to his call, fire apparatus from all parts of the city was rushed to the scene and threaded its way through the milling crowds only to be confronted by the problem of traversing a network of railroad tracks. Although as many cars as possible were shunted out of the way, the firemen found it necessary to park their equipment nearly a quarter of a mile away.

Another difficulty was presented by an inadequate water supply, the nearest hydrant being four blocks distant. Four private water lines in adjacent elevators were taken over and a cistern pumping system in the Dickinson elevator also was pressed into service.

Finding that all efforts to check the blaze were unavailing, the firemen turned their attention to preventing the flames from spreading to nearby buildings and extinguishing a score of fires in the tall grass for a radius of two blocks.

At noon the plant still was burning, but the fire was under control and no other damage was reported.

Harold Barnett and Philip Olsen, the two men caught in the fiery death trap, comprised a night shift which had been instituted on the preceding night because of the fall grain movement. They had been assigned to the task of grinding and cleaning grain and were believed to have been performing this duty when the explosion occurred.

The Devereaux plant, built 25 years ago and one of the oldest elevators in Minneapolis, was situated at Twenty-fifth Avenue southeast and the Great Northern Railway tracks. It was a wooden structure with corrugated iron sides, 100 feet tall and running 100 feet along the tracks.

The North Iowa Grain Company has recently recently repaired its elevator at Thor.

*See Eugene Arms' address before Society of Elevator Superintendents reported in full in the Association section of this issue.

Keeping Abreast of the Times in Kansas

Fowler Equity Exchange Succeeds Where Others Fail by Keeping Grain Equipment Modern and Storage Capacity High

By KENNETH FORCE

SINCE 1913, under the same company and with practically the same name, the Fowler Equity Exchange, Fowler, Kan., has maintained an aggressive and far-seeing business policy. In 1917 its 100,000-bushel concrete addition was termed a "white elephant," and almost proved to be so during the dangerous period following the World War, yet the company then and since consistently maintained its policy of paying as it went along.

The results have been advantageous. In the 12-year period, stockholders, comprised of farmers residing in the Fowler wheat territory, have drawn \$161,000 in profits, and the company possesses one of the finest plants in southwestern Kansas. It also owns a large oil plant and filling station, a beautiful \$6,300 office building, and the original 15,000-bushel house with which it set out in business, the 1917 addition of 100,000 bushels, and the 182,000-bushel concrete addition finished this spring. Few other companies, co-operative or privately owned, can report a more satisfactory 10 deep bins, making a total of 23 tanks and bins achievement within the same period.

With the new 182,000-bushel addition costing

conveyors in the elevator, one above and one below, manufactured by the Weller Manufacturing Company, Chicago. These are about 175 feet long each and are 24 inches wide.

One Fairbanks-Morse 15-ton wagon scale and a Richardson Automatic represent the elevator's weighing apparatus. There is also a truck dump. Although the elevator does not contain a bin thermometer system at the present time, S. Frey, manager, recognizes the necessity of one, and the

are handled. A bad crop this year prevented any sort of capacity demonstration of the increased elevator capacity, but it handled over 1,105,000 bushels last year.

Besides grain, the company handles coal, feed, salt, flour, and oil. The exchange operates five oil trucks out into the territory surrounding Fowler and furnishes a large portion of the country trade. It also operates a modern filling station.

Mr. Frey is an elevator manager with a broad background of experience. He came to the Fowler exchange in 1918 after nine years' experience with the Farmers Elevator Company at Sylvan Grove, Kan. Arriving just after the war and with a new and expensive elevator on his hands, Mr. Frey was faced with a serious situation.

As a matter of fact, the new elevator wasn't expected to pay, and it was feared for a while that the organization might sink under its weight. It is significant of Mr. Frey's ability that the company came through the post-war adjustment period without casualties and that its success has been consistent and large.

Since 1918, besides the addition this spring which is paid for, the company built and paid for its bulk oil plant and filling station, an \$18,000 investment. One year the company took upon itself to build and pay for its fine office building. This program of looking ahead, analyzing its needs, and while building for the future, paying as it went along, has been



MR. FREY AT OFFICE DOOR

\$36,000, but containing little machinery, the area of the concrete elevators (the original 15,000-bushel elevator is of frame construction) is 120 by 50 by 120 feet high, with the 10 tanks rising 90 feet. This space is divided into 13 overhead bins and in all. The Ryan & Flynn Company of Omaha, constructed the new addition, which is of reinforced concrete. It is located on the Rock Island, to which it has access by a private switch.

The receiving capacity of the Fowler elevator was increased by the addition to 50,000 bushels per day, with a shipping capacity of 20 carloads for the same period. With one Monitor Fan Type Grain Separator, 1,500 bushels per hour are cleaned. The elevator company also has two grinders with a combined capacity of 15,000 bushels. One of these is an Ehram.

A type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine of 25 horsepower supplies the prime moving power and the elevators have four electric motors, two in the 1917 elevator—15 horsepower and 7½ horsepower—and two in the new addition, both five horsepower belt conveyor motors. Approximately 125 feet of rope transmission is used in the two elevators. Operation control is by clutch. There are two belt



FIRST ADDITION TO FOWLER (KAN.) EQUITY

company is planning to add this feature to its already modern plant next spring, providing a normal crop year is experienced in the territory. The advantage of protecting the wheat from bin burning, which usually cuts its value from 10 to 15 cents a bushel, is apparent, because, as Mr. Frey ob-



SECOND ADDITION SHOWING THE TANKS

serves, such a loss is serious with the wheat market in its present condition.

Other elevator equipment consists of a distributing system and a seven-car capacity car-puller supplied by the Ehram company and operated by a Fairbanks-Morse motor. Mr. Frey considers the car puller one of the most convenient time-saving devices he has.

In addition to wheat, which is the principal crop, some kaffir, maize, feterita, and other row crops



THE UP-TO-DATE FILLING STATION

consistently followed. Additions of equipment and other minor improvements have been made in the same manner.

The Fowler exchange regularly employs four men including the manager. There is a modern office, manned by a modern office force, and housed in a brick and tile building 30 feet square. Mr. Frey has expended considerable effort to beautify his own office building. When he came to Fowler in 1918, there were no lawns, few trees, and no shrubbery. He now has a fine lawn approaching his own office and the filling station, as well as shrubs and vines, and he was instrumental in inducing home owners of Fowler to plant and cultivate grass, trees, and shrubbery. It has done much to improve the appearance of the town.

Some advertising is done by the company, particularly in local newspapers. Circulars also are used and this form of advertising is especially well adapted to the company's purpose.

Circular letters are used both to buy and sell. Just before harvest, for instance, a letter is issued pointing out that the Fowler exchange is bonded by the United States Government and can offer the best in way of elevator service and storage. This sort of advertising is seasonal. During August, for instance, circulars advising customers to buy coal early, are sent out.

Hard work, a combination of looking ahead, but paying as it went, the ability to analyze its needs and the courage to supply them, have been outstanding factors in the success of this co-operative.

"December Wheat Up an Eighth"

And in 10 Seconds the Chicago Board of Trade Quotations Department Has Spread the Change in Price Throughout the U. S. and Canada

By ROBERT A. CRANDALL

MODERN efficiency to the last degree characterizes the quotations department of the Chicago Board of Trade where a fraction of a cent or second is considered of infinite value. Its wires, stretching for thousands of miles throughout the United States and Canada, carry the latest prices to 650 tickers in 57 of the most important cities, all within 10 to 20 seconds after the actual sale is made.

Six hundred and fifty offices in 540 cities and towns, including those in many foreign nations, receive board of trade quotations by direct private wires and many of these offices retransmit the information to several hundred additional points. At

operator records it on a machine not unlike a typewriter in its operation, and as he does so it appears simultaneously on a specially-built coupon printer in use nowhere except in the central room of the



REPORTERS' BOOTH IN WHEAT PIT

Chicago board, a small room across the corridor from the trading floor.

Here an employe is waiting to tear off the coupon containing the quotation and place it on a moving belt which carries the slip in front of J. L.



BOARD OF TRADE CENTRAL ROOM

Galareau, Western Union ticker operator. He immediately takes down the figures on his special transmitter and they are recorded instantly in all places carrying Western Union board of trade ticker service. They are also recorded at his im-

mediate right where E. W. Young sends them out over the country in Morse code, and also to the black boards of the Chicago exchange where the price is marked up approximately 10 seconds after the sale is consummated. Ticker service to the far Southwest is perhaps a second or so slower as quotations are retransmitted at Dallas. However, the entire process literally requires less time than it takes to tell about it.

This remarkable speed of transmission is due greatly to the new type of coupon printers in use in the central room. There are 16 in all, but two are merely extra machines to be used in case any of the others develop mechanical trouble. The other 14 are run in pairs, that is, one pair for wheat, another for oats, another for rye, and so on. This is done as a safety measure so that if one of the instruments should print a blurred quotation or become faulty in any way, a check can be made at once on the twin machine. A Western Union mechanic is constantly at hand to see that everything is running smoothly and make immediate repairs should a breakdown occur, for a loss of even a few seconds, especially during periods of heavy trading, is apt to be a serious delay.

Records are kept of all transactions recorded on the ticker and are filed away in case any question should arise in the future. These permanent files not only contain the price and commodity, but are stamped as to time every 10 seconds. Ticker and Morse code service going out over the regular channels gives the time at five minute intervals.

A very important part of the market news service is the daily market broadcast sent out five times each week day over WMAQ at half-hour intervals beginning at 9:30 a. m., except at Saturday when there is one broadcast made at 12:05 p. m. Fred A. Record, a veteran of the grain industry, and Paul Hucko, a young fellow in his early twenties, take care of the announcing.

In addition to this up-to-the-minute service by the board of trade, more than 150 radio stations in the United States and Canada broadcast the quotations. One hundred and forty cities in Europe regularly receive quotations through the powerful British station at Rugby.

The smooth and continuous flow of market quota-

present, there are only two states in the union not reached directly by either board of trade or private wires.

A corps of 35 to 40 men, including floor reporters, telegraph and ticker operators, office clerks, and radio announcers, are kept on the alert constantly, ready to do their part in keeping the world informed of the latest developments on the Chicago exchange. To fully appreciate this remarkable service, it is perhaps best to trace the course of the quotation from the time it is made on the trading floor until it is recorded on exchange black boards and in brokerage offices.

The initial step, and the one which appealed to me as the most difficult, is catching the price fluctuations as they occur on the floor. E. J. Chronister, head of the quotations department, conservatively estimates that there is only one man in 25 who can qualify satisfactorily for this task, that of pit reporter, but after standing in the wheat reporters' booth with two of these reporters while they caught change after change in price, at the same time keeping up a running conversation, I am prepared to raise Mr. Chronister's estimate to one in 1,000—and still remain conservative. For out of a jumble of shouts and waving arms, the reporter must note any sale made above or below the prevailing market price, write it on a slip of paper, stamp the time, and pass it to the ticker operator in the booth with him. When trading is brisk, however, the reporter delegates the last two duties to an assistant, but at no time does the process require more than one second to complete.

As soon as the price is laid before him, the booth



MAP SHOWING POINTS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH BOARD OF TRADE BY WIRE

tions is not as simple as it may seem to one reading an account of it, for there are innumerable difficulties constantly cropping up that must be met quickly and correctly. The person meeting these emergencies must not only have a thorough knowledge of the mechanical end of the business, but also of the men operating it. Often he must think and act on the instant with no interlude between. And in Mr. Chronister one finds all these qualifications—and more.

His experience on the floor of the board dates back to 1900 when he was a Western Union operator. In 1908 he secured a position with the quotations department and in seven years was at its head—an unusually quick rise to the top.

Mr. Chronister is really an easterner, being born in New Oxford, Pa., in 1878, but has lived in the Middle West the greater part of his life. He is married and has five children—all girls—the youngest being eight years and the eldest 22. He is one of the most amiable leaders of board of trade activities that it has been my good fortune to meet and certainly one of the most capable, for he lives up to the unwritten slogan of his department—"Get it quick, but get it right."

Trails to the Northwest

By W. B. BURNS

FROM Chicago to Minneapolis. Instead of brown fields and dry pastures as in the southern states, the country was green. Herds of pedigreed Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. Diversified farming and dairying with very little grain. Golden stubble fields mingled with the green of growing corn and the purple of Alfalfa. Rivers and lakes and beautiful forest trees. Country estates and farm homes. A vista never ending, ever presenting a beautiful picture of rural prosperity.



PLANT OF R. O. ANDREWS & CO.

Woodstock, Ill. E. F. Meyer deals in feeds and seeds, etc. The former Woodstock Milling Company is now called the R. O. Andrews & Co. A Fairbanks-Morse installation, Diesel engine and ice plant. They were busy receiving barley in truck loads the afternoon we were in Woodstock. This was formerly a flour mill, but it burned down several years ago.

The business of Buell & Olmstead is managed by Dell Olmstead. They do not ship grain but handle flour, feed and other products.

Globe Rye Flour is made by the Globe Milling Company located in Watertown, Wis. Established since 1861. One of the buildings to be seen there was built that year. K. L. Burns is president and general manager and Sidney Northrup, his assistant, and the personnel follow his leadership and manage to operate the 550-barrel rye flour mill nearly full time. The Watertown mill is one of the largest exclusive rye mills in the United States, although several larger organizations make more rye flour.

The Globe Milling Company operate a salesman's car and two trucks, have a splendid business jobbing Kansas Hard wheat flour and Spring wheat

flour under their established brand, "White Daisy." They also manufacture different feeds and are jobbers for 98 varieties of products made from cereals. This is an important part of their business which is increasing, as Watertown is situated in a splendid farming and dairying country.

Jaeger Bros. of Watertown, operate a successful flour and feed business specializing with "Gold Medal," and have quite a variety of feed stuffs. The two brothers are both young men and aggressive, catering to local trade and care not how wags the world, so part of its wags their way.

One of the most important of the exclusive rye and buckwheat mills in the United States is that operated by Frank H. Blodgett, Inc., Janesville, Wisconsin. This was formerly the Blodgett Milling Company. This is managed by Frank H. Blodgett, his son, Calvin Blodgett, and Secretary Jeffries. Their products are sold all over the United States and the concern is known as one of the successful, progressive mills, catering exclusively to rye flour and buckwheat trade. Wherever rye flour is known or used, Blodgett is known.

The American Milling Company, of Peoria, operate the Sunshine Feed Store at 215 N. Main Street, Janesville, Wis. This is a large jobbing and distributing point for flour, feeds and other cereal products, being in the center of a wonderful dairying country.

Green-Farley Company, Janesville, handle "Town-Crier" Flour of Midland Flour Milling Company of Kansas City, also Russell-Miller Milling Company's "Occident" and "King Midas" flour. They manufacture different feed stuffs and have a full line of poultry feeds.

E. P. Doty, a long-established grain, flour and feed jobber, makes cereal products from rye, etc. Has been in Janesville for many years.

The Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, located at 414 Janesville Avenue, Fort Atkinson, Wis., is owned by the farmers of Jefferson County and managed by F. W. Shekey. Buys ingredients for mixed feeds.

F. E. Green, 328 Janesville Avenue, Fort Atkinson, has about a 10,000-bushel grain elevator and six elevator feed stores in the county of Jefferson. Holstein-Braun Lumber Company are also located in this city, being one branch of the Braun Lumber chain stores.

Prust & Buedow, Jefferson, Wis., operate an elevator feed mill and mixing plant. All kinds of feeds and flour and also operate two trucks. Equipment for unloading feed and sacks, also warehouse 140 feet long with elevator, lifts and chutes.

William Frank, Jefferson, has an elevator and is in the seed business.

Popp and Lang, Jefferson, handle all seeds and supplies, brooms, etc.

Spangler Bros., Jefferson, handle nothing but seeds, grass and grain seeds.

H. P. Schmidt Milling Company, of Oshkosh, Wis., jobbers, have a small feed mill. Stone mill building and warehouses. Ironclad, cement block building used for garage.

At Brillion, Wis., is located a thriving flour and feed mill operated by the Brillion Mill & Elevator Company, Henry Carstens, proprietor and owner. Specializing in Hard Spring wheat flour, they supply both the local trade and surrounding territory with their own brand, known as "White Lily" flour and are also leaders in feed, grain and seeds. Although a small mill, they are equipped with modern buildings and machinery.

Weyauwega Milling Company of Weyauwega, Wis., is picturesquely situated on the beautiful Rock River, one of the state's most lovely streams. George Moody is the manager and he has proved a success in milling rye flour exclusively. The plant is being completely electrified and motors and other equipment being installed to displace the waterpower previously used. The waterpower rights were sold recently to the Electric Light Company. The company owns a good, substantial mill building and the equipment is first class in all respects, having ample facilities available for rye and its

products. Trade is maintained in important consuming markets.

At Waupaca the old time firm of Fisher & Faltgatter operate another excellent rye mill, which has been long established and is operated by water power. Formerly, Waupaca was in the center of a splendid rye producing country but of recent years farmers have turned to dairying and diversified farming.

At Stevens Point is the Pagel Milling Company, Herman Pagel, proprietor, who specializes in the manufacture of rye flour in a small way. Stevens Point is in a splendid dairying section of Wisconsin, where very little grain is raised so this mill confines its operations to making rye flour from home grown rye and dealing extensively in flour and feeds and other products. They are equipped with a large warehouse and use trucks extensively.

Chaska, Minn., Chaska Mill & Elevator Company, William H. Scott, proprietor. This was formerly a local flour mill with a good business but Mr. Scott discontinued the making of flour after the war. Confines his business activities to jobbing, principally with the "Miss Minneapolis" flour and other products of the Minneapolis Milling Company. Mr. Scott formerly lived at Faribault when B. B. Sheffield was a boy playing around his father's mill. This old time association has been maintained through many years. The competition has increased but he maintains his trade nevertheless. He has a lovely home near the mill and enjoys life.

Cologne, Minn., the Cologne Mill Company, Philip Guettler & Sons, proprietors. Makers of "Silver Leaf" flour. Are jobbers of feeds and planning to increase their feed grinding and mixing capacity to make molasses feeds as well as dry feeds. Mr. Guettler, Sr., is a pioneer miller in Minnesota. His sons manage the office and delivery details. They are wide awake, aggressive and are prospering, making flour as before the war; selling it locally and to outside trade. Very fine people to meet and transact business with.

Norwood, Minn., Berry Bros. Milling Company, George Oliver, manager. Fairbanks-Morse two-cylinder Diesel engine. Makers of "Berry Bros. Best" fancy patent flour. Mr. Oliver is going to Galesville, Wis., to operate a rye mill. Will want two 6-sections or one 12-section sifter, don't care what make, and one scourer—40 to 50-bushels, one 80 to 100-bushel scourer. Will want to purchase a molasses feed mixing plant suitable for about two or three tons.

Plato, Minn., Plato Roller Mills Company, George Hoelz, proprietor. Built a 100-barrel mill here for making wheat flour, also for making feeds. Operate two trucks. Firm consists of father, George Hoelz, and two sons, Harold and George H. Hoelz. Put in a hammer mill last fall. Going to put in a feed mixer this fall for dry feeds.

WORLD CORN CROP OFF

Corn production in the five countries so far reported is estimated at 2,361,845,000 bushels, a decline of 15.3 per cent from the total of last year, the Department of Agriculture states in the latest bulletin on the subject. The European crop probably will be materially below that of 1929, the department declares.

Barley production in 15 countries is estimated to be 5.6 per cent smaller than last year, and oats production in 13 countries 2.3 per cent smaller.

Rumania, a country which last year produced more corn than Argentina, has suffered from drought, and the 1930 corn crop is officially estimated at about two-thirds of the 251,000,000 bushels produced in 1929. The corn crop in Hungary is officially estimated at 51,000,000 bushels, compared with 71,000,000 bushels in 1929, and the 1930 crop of Bulgaria is estimated at 7 per cent below that of last year. No estimate of corn production for Italy is yet available, but corn acreage there is 8 per cent below that of last year. Recent rains have slightly improved the situation in Yugoslavia, where the drought has been less severe.

The final estimate of the 1929-30 corn crop in

the Union of South Africa is 82,397,000 bushels, according to a cable to the foreign service of the bureau of agricultural economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is a decrease of nearly 1,500,000 bushels from the fourth preliminary estimate issued the middle of May, but is an increase of 24.3 per cent over the 1928-29 harvest, and the largest crop since the record harvest of 1924-25, when 86,770,000 bushels were produced. The first estimate of the crop in Manchuria is 60,736,000 bushels, or decrease of 4.3 per cent from that of last year.

ASKS IF POOL IS BUSINESS OR RELIGION

Analyzing the crisis which faces the Canadian wheat pool, James E. Boyle estimates, in a recent issue of *Barron's*, that "10 per cent of the 140,000 farmers under contract to the pool regularly bootleg their wheat." Just how many more will break away from the pool this fall and, by hook or crook, deliver grain to private agencies in order to get a price higher than that of the pool, is the crucial question for pool executives, he declares.

Attempting to describe the mental and emotional state of the pool promoters, Mr. Boyle has the following to say:

"Persons familiar with the co-operative movement in the United States know that many co-operative leaders have zeal without knowledge. To such persons co-operation is a new religion, and not a business. Some of the pool leaders in Regina and Winnipeg, with whom I have recently conferred, impress me as men of this type. They have too much theory; too little successful business experience. Perhaps the greatest weakness of the pool is its inexperienced leadership. These men have a naïve faith in statistics, forgetting that it takes a seasoned judgment to interpret statistics rightly.

"These leaders have an anti-middleman complex. They even boast of refusing to sell wheat to the 'middleman.' I asked these leaders if they would not have been better off if they had sold their wheat to the devil himself if he had the cash for it. They speak with almost fanatical conviction of the huge and hideous profits of the 'middleman.' In this matter they remind me of a North Dakota farmer friend of mine who once remarked to me, 'Damn these middlemen! I wish I were one!'

"The pool, in 'eliminating middlemen'—that is, its old customers,—did set up in their places agents of its own, particularly in foreign countries. This was a costly step, because it alienated customers, decreased sales, and increased costs. The grain trade is a business, not a religion. Dogmas about 'orderly marketing' and 'eliminating the middleman' may serve as slogans to rally the faithful and hearten them amid the hardships of pioneer farming. But the touchstone of pool success will be the amount of money saved in marketing wheat through the pool rather than through regular commercial channels. During the past two years the pool has failed to meet this test."

EGYPT DRAFTS NEW AGRICULTURAL BANK SCHEME

The draft of a law regarding participation of the Egyptian government in the creation of an agricultural bank was recently communicated to the press by the Egyptian minister of finance, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., commercial attache in Cairo. Operations to be undertaken by the bank in question will include advances for growing, harvesting, purchasing agricultural materials and cattle, reclamation of land, advances on products, and advances to co-operative societies.

The bank will also undertake the sale of fertilizer and seeds. The government will participate by contributing in shares, not exceeding half the capital on condition that this shall not exceed L.E. 1,000,000 (about \$4,940,000). The government may also make loans to the bank up to L.E. 6,000,000. The neces-

sary sum required for contributing in the capital and the loans will be taken from the state reserve fund. The government should be represented on the board of the bank in a proportion not less than its share in the capital and the appointment of the person to be in charge of the administration of the bank will be by a decision of a council of ministers

ONE CAR IN SIX IS SMUTTY

Statistics from the Federal grain supervision office show that out of 29,738 carloads of wheat delivered to the Kansas City market from July 1 to August 25 of this year, 4,832 were smutty. This amounts to one car out of six or 16 per cent.

The loss on account of smutty wheat averages fully five cents a bushel in price and on top of this causes an average field loss of at least three bushels per acre. The farmer, therefore, who raises smutty wheat and, on account of it, loses three bushels an acre and five cents a bushel in price on wheat is left, is paying, says H. M. Bainer, southwestern crop improvement promoter, an enormous penalty especially when the grower stops to consider that he could have prevented the loss by seed treatment at a cost of less than 10 cents an acre.

RUSS WHEAT ACREAGE UP

The area in bread grains in Soviet Russia is about 10 to 15 per cent larger than last year, and exports larger than those of 1929 may be expected, the Department of Agriculture states in its latest review of the grain situation in Russia.

A crop somewhat above the average and better than last year is expected in Russia. The winter crop of wheat is in better condition than the spring

000,000 acres fell to the share of Spring wheat. It appears that the acreage left for harvest increased to a larger extent in the case of wheat than that of rye, due to the fact that winter kill in 1929 was heaviest in the case of wheat. The relative share of wheat acreage in the total acreage of the union, therefore, was higher than a year ago. The acreage under Spring oats and barley is about 4.5 per cent below that previously reported for 1929, having amounted to 62,500,000 acres as per June 25, compared with 65,500,000 acres previously reported sown in 1929.

Peoria Grain Firm Remains in Business

CONTRARY to reports in our last issue, the grain firm of G. C. McFadden & Co., Peoria, Ill., has not dissolved and has no intention of doing so. The erroneous items were occasioned when newspaper reports, carrying an account of the retirement of B. H. McFadden from the central Illinois grain firm bearing his name, confused the initials of the two concerns. The firms are in no way connected, according to a statement by G. C. McFadden, Jr.

The office of G. C. McFadden & Co. is located at Peoria and the firm holds memberships in the Peoria Board of Trade and the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

The country elevator firm of McFadden & Co.



MARINE LEG OF G. C. McFADDEN & CO., UNLOADING 10-BUSHEL BARGE

crop. Crop conditions are reported to be better on the soviet grain farms and the collective farms than on the land of individual farmers.

Information to date indicates an area under bread grains of about 154,400,000 acres. This means an increase of about 10 to 15 per cent as compared with the acreage left for harvest in 1929. This increase of about 20,000,000 acres has taken place almost exclusively in the case of winter crops, with the acreage under Spring wheat remaining about level with that of 1929. As previously indicated, about 15,000,000 acres of the acreage in Spring wheat was sown very late. Spring rye is a very small proportion of the rye acreage. The increase in the case of winter grains is due chiefly to the much smaller winter kill in 1929-30 compared with previous years.

No figures as to the acreage under both Winter and Spring wheat together are yet available, but it seems that the area left for harvest in 1930 is about 86,000,000 acres, compared with 74,000,000 acres left for harvest in 1929, of which about 59,-

was established at Havana, Ill., in 1862 and has been in continuous operation ever since. Country grain elevators are owned and operated at the following stations in central Illinois: Biggs, Chandlerville, Easton, Havana, Holmes Landing, Sepo, and Topeka.

An unusual feature of the company's business is its river-rail terminal at Havana. Grain is collected at various landings along the Illinois River and moved by barge to Havana. The grain is then transferred from barges to railroad cars by means of a marine leg. Railroad tariffs carry special rates on this ex-river grain. Grain is also received locally.

The weighing equipment is adapted for the heaviest trucks, including a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale and an electric truck lift of the latest model.

G. C. McFadden & Co. believes there is a big future in the grain business at all Illinois River landings, especially in view of the fact that Government barges are expected up the river by next summer, and reiterates its intention of remaining in business indefinitely.



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This paper has a large circulation among the elevator men and grain dealers of the country, and is the best medium in the United States for reaching persons connected with this trade. Advertising rates made known upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the
Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 15, 1930

"BUY NOW"

EVERY grain elevator operator who handles feed as a sideline, either on a wholesale or retail basis, should make the most of the feed market advice broadcast this month by Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Hyde's advice, contained in a letter sent to all chairmen of state drought committees, urges that all farmers lay in their feed stocks for the winter at present prices.

Official backing thus is given to the informal recommendation of thousands of dealers who have been urging their customers to take advantage of current prices on grains to be used for feed.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1930, contains birthdays for two new grain trade associations. One of them, at least, looks important. The association of grain elevator superintendents, an idea slumbering in the minds of grain trade operatives for several years, now has taken on definite form.

The need for such an organization, which will attack the practical working problems of safe and economical elevator operation, was forcefully shown in the week preceding the organization meeting.

Three dust explosions which took a toll of several lives and much valuable property, occurred shortly before the association convened. That circumstance is surely an indication that

there is need for improvement in the technique of grain handling at concentration points. In the milling industry, the Association of Operative Millers has done much to advance the application of science to grain processing. What the A. O. M. has done in its field, the elevator superintendents' association can well do in the grain trade.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 13-15

THERE are several reasons why the above convention dates of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association offer opportunity to members and friends of that organization this year.

If the grain business ever needed talking over with the object of close co-operation for its betterment, it needs it this fall of 1930. Opponents of the present independent grain marketing setup would like nothing better than to see an indication, right now, of weakening, of a scattering of forces, of a well-I-give-up spirit. Any such indication probably will have to be searched for elsewhere than in Chicago on the convention dates.

The new Chicago Board of Trade is, in itself, worth a visit from any other grain markets. Lessons have been learned from past convention programs, and the business and entertainment schedules this year are decidedly worthwhile.

Chicago offers more to the visitor this year than ever before. The only planetarium in the western hemisphere is open, and is an example of things new to see. Then there is the new aquarium, full of proof that not all the poor fish are in the grain market.

POTENTIAL COMPETITION FOR U. S. GRAIN

THOMAS CAMPBELL, who has made a spectacular success of applying mass production methods to American farming, and whose services as an adviser were retained last year by the central government of Soviet Russia, returned to this country August 12. In the next few years, he says, Russian grain and other products will be among the foremost factors in world trade. People who do not recognize this fact are due, he believes, for a rude awakening.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is now about half way through its prosecution of an extremely ambitious "five-year plan." Current discussion of world trade trends involves much reference to Russian grain shipments and other exports, but the tonnage represented by them this summer is a mere foreshadowing of what may develop by 1933.

To understand how soviet grain export trade fits into the whole soviet program, an examination of the entire "five-year plan" is necessary. This plan lists three main objectives:

(1) The liquidation of ignorance: Under the czarist regime, 80 per cent of the Russia population was illiterate. At tremendous cost, the soviet government has built and is building schools throughout Russia to educate its youth. At the present rate of progress, school capacity will catch up with the child and adult

school population within the next three years.

(2) The collectivization of farms: By 1933, all farms will be run by local soviets or by the central government; there will be as much modern metal farm machinery per acre as there is in America; wheat and rye production will be emphasized.

(3) The modernization of industry: The advance being made in Russian mill and elevator building is typical of the work undertaken in every branch of manufacturing.

The cost of such a project, of course, is a matter of billions. The soviet government, unable to issue bonds and dispose of them in other countries as other nations do, has resorted to an unprecedented program of exporting. The most elaborate propaganda system ever set up by a government to influence its people, is in action. The fate of the present government hinges on the success of this propaganda. There is much criticism of it, but on the whole, the population's response is favorable. As a result, people are living on the barest necessities. Food is rationed. White bread is practically unknown. Every available bushel of wheat is being exported. In the harvests of 1931, 1932, and 1933, that fact will be of tremendous consequence to the world grain trade and milling.

Every dollar netted from exports goes to the government for the purchase of machinery, the erection and maintenance of schools, and the development of the farm communes.

People in Russia are rather shabbily dressed, but they are exporting linen to Manchester, England. Russian commune homes are not too comfortable, but coal is being exported to the United States. Food is scarce, but millions of bushels of grain each month are being cleared from soviet ports. A desperate trading of exports for gold is being made. Will the "five-year plan" fail or prosper? However any individual may answer that question, present facts indicate that soviet Russia is the fastest-growing factor in world commerce today.

TURNING A BAD CROP YEAR INTO A GOOD ONE

A CROP year such as the one experienced in 1930, would have caused, in the past, inevitable loss to thousands of country elevators. Profits were bound to be erased in a low-yield year when earnings depended solely on the volume of grain handled. Today, as an elevator equipment concern has aptly pointed out, it is a different story.

The volume of grain no longer need be the index to profits. In fact, the opposite is often true, for the reason that hundreds of country houses now are equipped for processing and merchandising their grain. After processing, country-run grain often nets a substantial premium over the price paid.

Over wide areas, the 1930 crop is shriveled and light in weight as a result of the unprecedented drought. But this very grain offers the well-equipped elevator unusual opportunities for profit. The test weight of light country run stuff can be increased from one to three pounds with the modern machinery available; improved grades mean improved profits.

EDITORIAL MENTION

The grain market has been analyzed pro and con until there's not much left of it. Nevertheless, the black spot on the horizon this month is the Grain Market Analysts Club. This organization in embryo will be holding its first meeting in Chicago September 24, proving, incidentally, that there's always room for one more grain trade association.

About a billion pounds of grain are used annually in the manufacture of breakfastfoods. Oats may have slumped sharply on the horse feed side of the market, but this grain still accounts for over half of the cereal breakfastfood volume. The 1929 census of manufacturers for the cereal milling industry, just released, reveals oats as the leading breakfastfood ingredient with over 220,000 tons to its credit for the year.

Experiments with various types of grain storage at Hays, Kan., produced some interesting data. For the first time the effect of storage bins which have been insulated against heat, has been checked. Two 500-bushel bins were lined with a wood-fiber composition. Freshly combined-wheat was run into them and its temperature noted at intervals. The insulation aided materially in keeping the grain condition away from the danger point.

The Durum wheat trade serves a growing industry. The first of the Federal Bureau of Census reports on manufactures for 1929 are just being released, and among them is the summary of operations for the industry officially classified as "macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles." The value of these products made last year was approximately \$48,000,000, an increase of 8 per cent over the volume in 1927, the preceding census year.

The new schedule of grain rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be effective October 1, 1930, has met a rigid enough opposition from certain quarters to bring about a postponement of operation for the new rates until January 1, 1931. Feed manufacturers and railroad executives were the two principal groups petitioning for a revision and postponement of the new schedule. Even with revisions, the 1931 rates probably will fall far short of pleasing everybody.

Line elevators, members of the Northwest Country Elevator Association, declare in a recent statement, that they are giving better service to the farmer on flax loans than the Uncle Sam's highly philanthropic Farmers National Grain Corporation. Their contention is justified. The line houses have offered up to 75 per cent of the market price on flax shipments with a maximum of \$1.40, whereas the Federal Farm Board agency agrees to a maximum of only \$1.25 on a 70 per cent basis.

In spite of government backing for the Canadian pool, private houses hold the larger share of the Saskatchewan grain. The total

of all grains delivered in Saskatchewan for the 1929-30 crop year, according to the figures of the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, was 161,996,158 bushels. Licensed country elevators in the province numbered 3,198 and of these the pool had 1,048, and the line elevator companies 2,150. The pool elevators handled 49.7 per cent of all grains delivered in the province.

The acreage of Winter wheat to be sown this fall, according to the latest official estimate, will be 4.5 per cent smaller than last year. How much of the shrinkage is due to the Federal Farm Board pleadings, and how much to the simple obvious facts regarding world wheat requirements, is a matter for conjecture. The actual cut in acreage probably will be around 10 per cent, as in the last seven years, final seedings have been about 4 per cent below the August intentions-to-plant as recorded at Washington, D. C.

CROSS-SECTION NOTES ON THIS ISSUE

Complete record of the new elevator superintendent's association: Pages 166-7.

Inner workings of the world's greatest grain market quotation system: Page 141.

Developing a multi-sided country trade with grain business as the nucleus: Page 140.

How wheat should be used as feed: Page 163.

A grain elevator transformed into a feed plant: Page 160.

Pre-convention tips on the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association: Pages 149-51.

An almost unaccountable dust explosion: Page 139—also see news letter, Page 153.

The drought and the seed shortage: Page 168.

Cottonseed of the golf variety, a commercial proposition: Page 162.

News of the terminal grain markets: Beginning on Page 146.

Grain feed in cube form: Page 161.

Northwestern notes of a grain trade traveler. Page 142.

A crop of 76,164,000 bushels of corn in Kansas was still in prospect according to the official release from Topeka on September 11. This is an average yield of 12 bushels an acre on 6,347,000 acres. Last year Kansas produced 106,802,000 bushels and the 1924-1928 average crop has amounted to 131,564,000 bushels of corn. Relief from the heat wave and increasing precipitation that began the second week of August was sufficient to maintain the prospect of August 1 but failed to materialize much improvement over large areas of the southern two-thirds of the state.

The small group of Ohio improved wheat varieties, Trumbull, Fulhio, and Nabob, have once more shown superior qualities as compared to the older mixed varieties in tests conducted by G. H. Stingfield, associate in agronomy at the Ohio Experiment Station. It is only occasionally now that the experiment station has inquiries about getting seed of some

of the old Poole or Fultz varieties. To these and a few other old varieties widely popular in Soft wheat territory a generation ago, the state is greatly indebted. The grain from their millions of acres has been a significant factor in the general prosperity of this region, but like an old garment, they must give way to the new. Not one of them produced as much grain in the tests this season as did Trumbull, Fulhio, or Nabob.

R. M. Mahoney, general manager of the Canadian wheat pool is attempting, by letters, to stem the tide of grain bootlegged away from pool contracts by farmers who have come to see that the private trader, in emergency, is his chief hope of spot cash. In his effort to shame the bootleggers of grain for breaking their contracts, he cites the splendid example of pit traders in the grain exchange whose word, or nod, or slight gesture across the trading floor is as good as their bond. It is paradoxical, indeed, that the pool must go into the very den of the independent middlemen whom it theoretically damns, to get a practical, working example of honor and fair play.

The 60 cent initial payment of the Canadian wheat pool on wheat, on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William, is 25 cents a bushel below the lowest mark hitherto hit in pool records, and 40 cents below the initial payment in every year but one. Since the formation of the pool in western Canada seven years ago, first payments on wheat always have been \$1 with the exception of 1928, when it was cut to 85 cents. Time will tell whether the 60 cent initial dribble of 1930 will also be the final. Dissatisfied pool farmers should remember that the pool is paying all it can—considering that it has the largest and most unwieldy middleman organization in the world to support right in its own general office.

It is well, say the *Market News of Winnipeg*, that the pool advance payment on the 1930 crop has at last been settled and announced. It would have been better if it had been settled without so much evidence of difference of opinion between the pool and the banks, which has had a general disturbing effect. The obvious and prolonged reluctance of the pool to agree to the terms finally accepted has only concentrated attention on the smallness of the net advance the pool farmers will receive. In his statement Mr. McPhail says the pool fully realizes that many of its members "will feel that these initial payments are inadequate to meet their financial requirements." When the pools were formed, the method of paying members adopted was represented as the best possible for the members themselves and for the general business interests of the country. It was to make the members largely independent of loaning institutions and regularize all business. That the method has not been accomplishing what was expected of it has been clear for several years, and there is now the public recognition by the pool itself that at least under the conditions in which thousands of farmers find themselves today, the plan of an initial advance, without any alternative, is unsuitable.

J. F. WICKENHEISER
Toledo

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

G. S. DOLE
Chicago

TOLEDO GRAIN TRADE TO HAVE NEW HOME

For many years the Toledo Produce Exchange has been operating in somewhat restricted quarters high up in the Second National Bank Building. On December 1, the exchange will move to commodious quarters on the second floor of the building formerly known as the Ohio Bank Building, but which will probably be renamed the Board of Trade Building. Naturally most of the grain firms will follow the exchange and take quarters at the new address and on the same or adjacent floors.

The trading floor will be equipped with a new Trans-Lux stock quotation machine, and other conveniences not now available will be installed.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PROSPECT AT CHICAGO

In view of the referendum submitted by the national chamber of commerce and particularly as relating to the fourth question, which appears in another column, an article from the pen of Charles Michaels, veteran board of trade reporter, which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* of September 8, is of decided interest. Mr. Michaels said:

"Grain traders are confronted with two of the most important factors that have ever been presented.

"One is the great shortage of feed grains and feedstuffs created by drought and heat of the past summer, which, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde says, may result in prohibiting exports of wheat and bring about consumption of the country's surplus by the end of the season. The other is prospects of a change of most vital interest in regulations of the Chicago Board of Trade which, it is believed, will put it on a better standing than ever before.

"It is recognized that the Chicago Board of Trade stands as the leader of the world's grain trade, and plans are under way which will give it a higher place than heretofore. Rules and regulations that have favored elevator interests to the detriment of the speculative trade are to be changed. Rules that are said to give buyers a more even break with the sellers instead of the latter having most of the advantages. Elimination of contract grades of grain that never come to Chicago, and placing of the market in a position where a buyer who wants Red Winter, Hard Winter or Spring wheat can secure a delivery of the grain suited to his requirements by purchasing futures are understood to be in contemplation.

"Changing the rules favoring the delivery of grain in cars on track in the last three days of an expiring future, which permits private elevators to take grain out of their houses and deliver it on track on future contracts and at the same time controlling storage facilities, are considered objectionable factors, and there is a desire for a change, so that track deliveries will apply only to country shipments.

"Regulations that have kept many large speculators out of the market because they objected to having their trades reported are to be modified or removed entirely, as well as a number of other factors that have stood in the way of a wide open market.

"There have been conference between leading grain men and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, and President John A. Bunnell of the board of trade is said to have been in Washington recently and con-

ferred with officials of the agricultural department. It is also said that the board of trade directors at their meeting on Tuesday will take up a number of these points, as they are anxious to do everything possible to benefit the trade.

"Discussing the situation, a leading official of the Chicago Board of Trade said: 'Give us a free open market and speculation will increase and prices advance so that little or no farm relief will be needed from the government. The board of trade will furnish it.'"

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO. CELEBRATES

The fiftieth anniversary of James E. Bennett & Co., one of the oldest and largest brokerage houses in the United States and member of 27 security and commodity exchanges, was observed the last of August, with the formal opening of the new quarters at 332 South La Salle Street. The expansion of the offices and customers' room, remodeling and in-



Blank & Stoller Photo

JAMES E. BENNETT

stallation of the most modern equipment was completed at a cost in excess of \$50,000.

The principal item in the new equipment is the installation of a teleregister blackboard, an automatic device which will mark up the sales and prices of New York stock transactions by wire directly from New York, giving continuous markets exactly as they appear on the ticker. The new blackboard is one of the first three to be installed in Chicago brokerage houses. The new teleregister board will carry about 350 active New York stocks with space for expansion for more than 400. The board will have marking space for 200 additional New York stocks, around 150 Chicago stocks, a similar amount of New York curb stocks and 50 Chicago curb issues, and the stock and commodity transactions of the board of trade and outside markets including Winnipeg, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis and New Orleans.

John E. Bennett, head of the firm, headed the receiving line when friends and customers called during the formal opening. His partners are Frank A. Miller, Frank F. Thompson, Emmett G. Barker, and Thomas Bennett Jr., the latter being resident partner in New York.

The firm of James E. Bennett & Co. was started

50 years ago by Thomas Bennett, father of the present head of the firm. James E. Bennett had been studying for a career as a mechanical engineer and after attending the Chicago Manual Training School and Cornell University, went to Seattle, Wash., where he started his working career as a gripman on a cable car for \$69 a month. Shortly afterward he became superintendent of the street railway system in Seattle and in 1893 he returned to Chicago.

In 1894, the year following the panic, Mr. Bennett was employed as a bill collector for several industrial and mercantile concerns and before the close of the year he purchased a seat on the board of trade for \$680. He remained with his father's firm until the death of the elder Bennett in 1900, and then changed the name of the firm from Thomas Bennett to James E. Bennett & Co. It was then that the firm broadened its scope by starting the installation of a private wire system which now has 35 branches, and reaches 70 strategic points stretching from coast to coast and from Winnipeg to New Orleans.

REFERENDUM ON FUTURES TRADING

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is submitting a referendum in regard to commodity exchange trading. This goes to all organizations which make up the chamber and the result will be followed with interest. The statements to be passed upon are as follows:

1. That commodity trading should be supported.
2. That trading in futures on commodity exchanges should be supported.
3. That intelligent and wisely regulated speculative buying and selling on commodity exchanges should be supported as a necessary factor in the economic distribution of agricultural products.
4. That commodity exchanges should adopt such changes in their rules and regulations as will promote not only the interest of the producer, the merchant, and the manufacturer of agricultural commodities, but also the general welfare of the public.

The committee of the chamber of commerce, which studied this question and submits the questions, is a large one. The grain and allied trades were represented on it by Sydney Anderson, vice-president, General Mills, Inc.; Julius H. Barnes; B. A. Eckhart, of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Company; B. J. Rothwell, president of the Bay State Milling Company; J. W. Shorthill, secretary, Farmers National Grain Dealers Association; and Frederick B. Wells, of Minneapolis.

A CORN OPTIMIST IN ILLINOIS

Beautiful fall weather this week; pastures pretty fair. Farmers are harvesting a part of their soy bean acreage in the form of hay; some take just a few trips around the field with a mower now for hay, leaving the rest to be cut for beans the last of this month, while others are so hard up for forage that they are using all their bean acreage for hay; in either case their fields of beans are a most valuable asset.

The movement of old corn to market has dropped off materially: At some stations most all corn has gone to market already; other stations report moderate reserves on farms, held for the white man's hope, "One Dollar."

It's evident that the severe crop shortage in

corn and hay in U. S. A. this year will increase use of other grains than corn and necessarily reduce the use of corn. The natural answer is that the wide spread between price of corn and other grains will be reduced. Most folks think the above process will tone up all grain markets and to a greater or less extent, business in general.

As the 1930 corn crop approaches nearer to maturity, a more cheerful sentiment prevails regarding the ultimate yields that may be expected. A good deal of talk was current about August first to the effect that we were to have around a half crop of corn in the cornbelt of Illinois; two-thirds is now much nearer the fraction used and 35 bushel per acre average the estimate of the optimistic. Possibly we are due for as pleasant a surprise at shucking time as was the case with our wheat and oats at harvest time.

Oats are tightly held by owners and but few moving to market at present prices.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., letter of September 6.*

PENNSYLVANIA CORN DEMAND GOOD

The demand for corn has been fair to good, with some little increase in country offerings. The trade is buying only to meet requirements. The stocks here are light, and the values are well in line with others.

The demand for oats is fair to good also. Not many oats being offered from country points. Stocks of this commodity also are light here. All consignments should be made via Pennsylvania Railroad.

With the feeding season gradually approaching, we feel there should be some increase in demand for all grains.—*Harper Grain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., letter of mid-September.*

PEORIA IN LINE ON VALUES

The grain situation here has been very much like that in some of the other markets, the principal business being in corn and oats. The daily needs of the local industries have been around 60,000 bushels throughout the month. It has not been hard to get it, though we have had light and heavy days as usual. Right now the country shipper does not seem to be offering corn at all freely. In fact, the movement at country stations is light. The end of the old crop will soon be here and there are many points that will probably ship very little until the new crop begins. The situation so far as value is concerned is compared very favorably with values in other competing markets.

The outlook for the new crop does not seem to have improved any during the last month and we are still expecting a very light out-turn in the Illinois yields. There are, of course, some sections that look much better than others, but we cannot think that it is possible for there being anything but a very light yield.

Oats have come to Peoria this season in fairly liberal quantities and elevators are all now filled with grain. There is, however, a completion expected of one-half million bushels covering a new addition to one of the elevators. Values here have certainly been equal to other competing markets and this market is in position to still take care of a good many oats. The shipping demand has been very light indeed.

Only scattering business here in wheat and barley.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., letter of September 10.*

INDIANAPOLIS MARKET SHOWS GROWTH OVER EIGHT-MONTH PERIOD

As a grain marketing and milling center of national importance, Indianapolis in the first eight months of 1930 has established an enviable gain in flour production and in receipts of grain shipments, according to tabulations kept by the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Grain shipments, in spite of the drought, showed a gain for the eight months of 1930 of 8 per cent over 1929, and 23.5 per cent over 1928, according to the board of trade estimates.

Approximately 27,859,500 bushels of grain had

been received by the board of trade up to September 1, showing a gain of 2,208,000 bushels over 1929 and a gain of 5,625,000 bushels over 1928. In carload estimates, the 1930 movement has been 20,026 cars of grain as compared with 18,554 cars in 1929 and 16,276 cars in 1928. Wheat showed a gain of about 100 cars over 1929 and 1,600 over 1928. Corn showed a gain of 900 cars over 1929 and 2,200 cars over 1928. Oats was short 600 cars from 1929 and 40 cars from 1928.

In May and June, the board of trade reported a gain of 668,000 bushels of grain over the amount on hand for the same months last year. Corn in May was 800,000 bushels ahead of last year. Other gains were shown for wheat in February, March and April.

S. M. ARCHER HEADS NATIONAL FOODS

Shreve M. Archer, president of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company and former president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, has been made president of a new organization, the National Foods Corporation, a Delaware corporation which will include in its holdings \$23,743,050 assets of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company with plants in all parts of the country, and the Commander-Larabee Corporation interests with mills and elevators in the Southwest, the Northwest and Buffalo.

Guy A. Thomas, formerly with Washburn Crosby, was for the last five years associated with other



S. M. ARCHER

interests including the National Tea Company. Other directors of the new corporation will be Samuel Mairs and L. M. Leffingwell of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, C. T. Jaffray, president of the Soo Railroad, and A. M. Washburn of the First National Bank, Minneapolis. B. B. Sheffield and W. H. Sudduth, respectively chairman and president of the Commander-Larabee Corporation have resigned and will have no active interest in the new company.

How grain trading and storage is worked out as a profitable sideline for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, a firm primarily concerned with the processing of flaxseed and similar products, is shown in the last consolidated balance sheets of the corporation. Two items are significant in this connection. They are the grain trading inventory total of \$4,802,000, and the grain trading department notes aggregating \$3,372,000.

These items, of course, do not reflect speculation on the grain exchanges, but the result of the maximum utilization of storage facilities.

Last year the company found its flax bins empty, while wheat was into the Minneapolis market in large volume with storage space restricted. In order to make use of its elevators, the company bought heavily of wheat, protecting itself through hedges in Chicago. It built a 2,600,000-bushel plant to house the wheat and placed the wheat in it to

take care of the flax when that crop moved. The Armour terminal elevators there were also acquired, making the concern's total capacity in Minneapolis 7,500,000. Because of the unusual demand for elevator space, the grain storage operations returned a good profit. Hedges, meanwhile, protected the company against decline in grain quotations.

UNRECORDED PRICES MUST BE INVESTIGATED

At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, it was voted to send the following letter, relating to sales during a heavy market, to the membership:

"Whenever price fluctuations of the commodities dealt in on the board are rapid and the volume of business is large, it is of common occurrence that different prices are bid and offered for the same delivery in different parts of the pits at the same time. The rapidity with which they frequently occur exceeds the sending and receiving capacity of the fastest quotation operators.

"At such times it is physically impossible for the official reporters to either observe or record all fluctuations.

"The normal result of such conditions is, at times, the execution by members of orders at prices not officially quoted. This is unavoidable, but is in no wise the fault of anyone; and, it is not permissible for members to readjust the price at which orders have been filled to quotations coming over the wires. To do so is a grave offense.

"Where executions are at prices unrecorded, the same may be referred at once to the quotation committees in the respective pits for investigation and an official statement will be furnished on application in such cases by the market report committee."

COMPLEX FUTURES MART PLANNED FOR LOS ANGELES

C. C. Hine, general manager of the Globe Grain & Milling Company, Los Angeles, and vice-president of that city's chamber of commerce, is a member of a committee which announces the impending organization of a huge commodity exchange to provide an open market for both spot and future deliveries of almost a score of products.

Trade in everything from wheat to onions will be drawn to this exchange floor, it is predicted, from production centers in 11 states of the West.

Initial trades will be in grains, long staple cotton, lumber, wool, sugar, petroleum products, fruits, rubber, hides, livestock, and produce.

In scope of products involved it is said to be the most ambitious plan for future trading ever undertaken. Membership has been limited to 1,100 seats. Firms in any state or country are eligible.

J. A. McNaughton, chairman of the organization committee, says:

"The purposes of the exchange are to maintain an absolutely free market for western products and commodities under one roof, to provide a market for both spot and future deliveries, to secure and distribute authentic information on crops, prices, markets, etc., to establish standard grades to be used in each trade, to set up an inexpensive and simplified method of arbitration of commercial disputes, and, in short, to provide the most modern facilities for enabling the producer to reach the consumer with a minimum of time, expense and risk."

CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES MARKET SHOWS AN INCREASE

The Chicago grain futures market displayed renewed vigor during August when sales reached 2,052,257,000 bushels as compared with 1,682,807,000 bushels the preceding month, a gain of 369,450,000 bushels. The figures are below the August, 1929, total, however, when 2,472,862 bushels were traded.

The totals for August of this year were divided among the various grain in the following manner, July figures being shown in parenthesis for comparison: Wheat, 1,264,132,000 bushels (1,129,477,000); corn, 571,477,000 bushels (464,695,000); oats, 156,736,000 bushels (48,298,000); and rye, 59,912,000 bushels (40,337,000).

Average open contracts on the Chicago exchange for August, "short" side of contract only being shown, there being an equal amount on the "long"

side, were: Wheat, 141,543,000 bushels compared with 218,044,000 in August, 1929, and 115,037,000 in July, 1930; corn, 46,228,000 bushels contrasted with 46,998,000 in August, 1929, and 38,939,000 in July, 1930; oats, 36,624,000 bushels against 42,208,000 in August, 1929, 16,150,000 in July, 1930; rye, 18,542,000 bushels in comparison with 12,377,000 in August, 1929, and 16,555,000 in July, 1930.

The average open contract for all grains at Chicago in August was 242,938,000 bushels compared with 319,627,000 in August, 1929, and 186,682,000 in July, 1930.

RECEIPTS AMPLE FOR DEMAND

Movement of wheat in this territory very light as most all who wanted to sell took advantage of the higher prices some time ago. There is quite a little talk of heavy feeding of this grain, but it does not seem to have any effect of bettering the price any, as the heavy user of feed usually raises the bulk of what he feeds. The exporter and the importer show no anxiety as they know there is an abundant supply on hand everywhere and that it is just a question of how much will be in the carry-over.

Receipts of corn are only fair in all markets and the demand is just about equal to the receipts. All buyers take only enough for their immediate needs, which at the present time is light. The surplus from the old crop seems to be ample, and while the new crop reports make this year's corn crop rather short, we believe that later the reports will be considerably more optimistic. One of our large industries, which has used corn since its inception, is now running on rye and as rye is considerably cheaper than corn, it looks right now as though it will be using this grain exclusively far into next year, unless the price of corn should have a big break. Prices in this market are on a par with others and we look for a fair demand to continue.

Receipts of oats are light and about the only demand there is comes for storage purposes. There is no doubt that heavy feeding of this grain is going on, but those who are feeding them have plenty of them on hand which in no way affects the market. There is a fair demand here at prices equal to other markets and we look for this demand to continue.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill., letter of mid-September.*

RECEIPTS LIGHT AT INDIANAPOLIS

We have experienced a decided decrease in receipts during the past week and are rather inclined to look for continued light receipts. We are experiencing an excellent demand for good Soft Red Winter wheat with premiums advancing right along in relation to the option. No. 1 Soft Red Winter wheat is selling five cents over the December, delivered Ohio River Rate Points.

While our corn receipts are light and we are experiencing a fair demand, the price of corn is high in relation to barley, rye, and wheat and a large amount of wheat is being used as a substitute for corn. For this reason if receipts of corn should increase materially we would probably see some break in present corn premiums, but what few cars we are receiving every day we are able to place to very good advantage.

The oats are no different than corn and wheat, receipts light, fair demand, nothing real urgent, as everybody seems to be pretty well supplied with oats at the present time and rather anticipating a fairly steady movement of oats from the country.—*The Cleveland Grain Company, Indianapolis, Ind., letter of September 10.*

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Boston.—George B. Allen, of the Federal Mills, Inc., has been admitted to the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

Chicago.—The following have been admitted to the Chicago Board of Trade: Kurt J. Bartsch, of the Uhlmann Grain Company; Leon Strauss, of Harper, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Vilas C. Kuhlman, of Lawrence J. Ryan; Arthur K. Munson, Jr., of Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co.; Alonzo P. White,

of Clark & Martin; Benjamin Marden; and William Cameron. The following memberships have been transferred: Jack W. Arkin, Horace S. Gumbel, Carl A. Krull, Robert W. Harper, James J. Schmaltz, Edgar G. Ball, and William Martin.

Duluth.—New members admitted to the Duluth Board of Trade are: J. A. Bennison, of the Atwood-Larson Company; G. E. Cavellin, of Turle & Co.; J. P. Mitchell, of the W. C. Mitchell Company; and D. A. Stevens, of the Barnum Grain Company. Those withdrawn are: F. M. Crosby, Jr., of the Washburn-Crosby Company; Carlisle Hastings, of the W. C. Mitchell Company; J. H. Cook, of Gregory Cook & Co.; and P. S. Larcoski, of the Atwood-Larson Company.

Memphis.—E. T. Allen and the Allied Mills, Inc., have been admitted to the Memphis Merchants Exchange.

New York.—New members of the New York Produce Exchange are: Frank B. Stoddard, of Earle & Stoddard, Inc.; George S. Milnor, of the Farmers National Grain Corporation; and John Allsop, of Sanderson & Son.

TERMINAL NOTES

M. H. Dooplemaier is now associated with the Portland office of Edward L. Erye & Co., it has been announced.

The securities market of the New York Produce Exchange has admitted to dealing 22 new issues of various companies.

October 25 to 28 is the date set for the celebration at Houston, Texas, of the port's tenth anniversary and the arrival of the United States navy cruiser Houston.

Arthur Baum, well known in the grain trade at Portland, Ore., is now associated with Anderson & Fox, brokers, being in charge of their grain department.

Harry Voltz, president of S. Zorn & Co., Louisville grain dealers and elevator operators, has been appointed chairman of the drought relief committee of Kentucky by Governor Flem D. Sampson.

Traders were given another three-day holiday on most of the grain exchanges—the third of the year—from August 31 to September 2. It has been a good year for those who like extended week-ends.

Max Cohn, president of the Sunset Feed & Grain Company, Buffalo, attended an American Legion convention at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., recently. He is a past commander of the Boland Post at Buffalo.

The Rock Island grain elevator on the Chicago River is finally coming down. The work was originally to have started in the spring as part of the plan to straighten the river through the city of Chicago.

Kern Agencies, Ltd., large grain brokerage firm, with offices at Moose Jaw, Sask., has gone into voluntary liquidation. They held a membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange which has been cancelled as a result.

A new concern, specializing in track buying and consignments, has opened offices in the Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis. It will be known as the Reed Grain Company, and George J. Reed will direct its affairs.

The Midland Hay & Feed Company is the name of a new firm doing business in the corn exchange, Minneapolis. W. T. Chapman is manager. For the present, it will clear its trades through the Reliance Feed Company.

N. P. Nelson, of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Company, has resigned from that company to accept a position with the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Chicago where he will be employed in the merchandising department.

Radio station WHB, operating on 860 kilocycles, is now handling the Kansas City Board of Trade market quotations instead of station WDAF. The change was made early this month, but there will be no change in the hours of broadcast.

The M & T Trust Company, Buffalo, has brought foreclosure proceedings against the Superior Forwarding Company, operating the Superior elevator

at Buffalo. The bank has a \$2,100,000 mortgage on the elevator, which will be operated under receivership, pending a solution of the company's financial difficulties.

The Whitman Grain Company, Inc., will succeed, on September 20, to the business conducted by Paul Whitman, formerly the Abel-Whitman Grain Company, Inc. The new company will operate at B-24 New York Produce Exchange, New York.

James R. Murray has tendered his resignation as secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to accept the post of general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Ltd. His successor in the grain exchange has not yet been named.

H. G. Beckman is now connected with the Consolidated Products Company, Chicago, producers of semi-solid buttermilk, as a sales representative. Mr. Beckman was for several years with the flour and feed department of the Quaker Oats Company.

Trading in Kansas City oats futures was resumed August 19 for the first time since November, 1927. There were transactions in both September and December options, mostly by elevator concerns which sold against purchases of the cash grain.

Changes in the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade to make the pit more attractive to buyers are being discussed. One suggestion is that a buyer in the pit may obtain Spring wheat or Soft or Hard winter wheat by a change in the rules.

James Stewart, Winnipeg grain man, has resigned as president of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Ltd., and has relinquished his position as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Grain Company, Ltd., with headquarters at Winnipeg.

J. A. Rickert has been named a director of the facility and loan appraisal program of the Farmers National Grain Corporation in the St. Paul territory, it has been announced by H. E. Shepherdson, general manager of the grain corporation's Northwest headquarters at St. Paul.

A unique record was made last week when the steamer *Georgian* arrived at Goderich, N. Y., with a cargo of one grade of oats and unloaded 93,000 bushels, while 63,000 bushels of another grade were being loaded into the same steamer during the unloading process for shipment to Toronto.

L. E. Brown was elected president of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Association at the annual meeting last month, succeeding E. A. Cawcutt who recently became manager of the Northwest Grain Association. M. B. Gold was named vice-president and J. H. McErnary secretary.

James White, partner of Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago, returned from a European trip September 13. Mr. White's family accompanied him through England and parts of the continent. In spite of the left-side-of-the-road complex of many foreign drivers, Mr. White declares that the motor travel part of his vacation was the most enjoyable.

The Victoria Elevator Company, Minneapolis, reports that it recently unloaded a car of oats, purchased from the Getchell Tanton Company, also of Minneapolis, the official weight thereon being 4,582.16 bushels of oats that inspected No. 3 White, 37½ pounds tests. The Victoria company declares that this exceeds by far any record of which it has knowledge.

The Omaha Grain Exchange has filed a motion in district court asking that eight paragraphs be stricken from an injunction suit filed by Attorney General Sorensen which seeks to prevent the exchange from levying an inspection charge on grain shipped through it. Exchange officials say that the greatest grain receipts in history this summer proved that shippers are satisfied with the system.

The sale of wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade during the fiscal year ended June 30, aggregated 16,598,849,000 bushels, and on the nine United States contract markets trading in wheat, a total of 19,606,790,000 bushels. This is the largest volume of trading in wheat futures in any year since records first became available in 1921, according to figures compiled by the grain futures administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Chicago Beckons to Grain and Feed Men

Committees at Work on Plans for 1930 Gathering of Grain and Feed Dealers National Convention in Chicago, Ill., October 13 to 15

AFTER a lapse of nine years the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association is returning to Chicago to hold its thirty-fourth annual convention in the Hotel Sherman, October 13 to 15. Due to the widespread interest throughout the grain and feed industry in Federal Farm Board activities, and also because of Chicago's central location, a possible record-breaking attendance is anticipated.

Another factor which should attract a great many grain men to the 1930 gathering is the new Chicago Board of Trade Building, "the monarch of La Salle Street." Rearing its massive bulk 44 stories skyward, the new edifice stands as a tribute to the grain men, living and dead, who have aided in making Chicago the wonderful metropolis that it is today. The heart of the building is centered in the fourth floor where the actual trading is done. The trading room itself is without doubt the finest mercantile assembly room in America and despite its gigantic size is built without a single pillar to mar its beauty.

The Agricultural Marketing Act, a subject of intense interest at this time and one which has been discussed wherever grain and feed men meet, will be viewed from every angle at the convention, and arguments both for and against its repeal will be heard.

Probably the most illuminating address on this absorbing subject will be delivered by F. Dumont Smith, of Hutchinson, Kan., chairman of the Citizenship Committee of the American Bar Association, who has prepared a resolution denouncing the farm relief bill which he characterizes as "a vicious treasury raid." He believes the Agricultural Marketing Act is an "unconstitutional and vicious attempt to debase our great republic into a soviet commonwealth."

Mr. Smith is a prominent attorney in Kansas and has served as senator in the state legislature. He is unalterably opposed to the existing farm relief measure on both legal and practical grounds. He is sure that the bill is unconstitutional and he does not hesitate to assert that it is the entering wedge for a complete change of government. If it is constitutional, he says, then we have no safeguards against the final socialization or "sovietization" of all our industries, bringing an end to our vaunted "private initiative" in business.

Mr. Smith's resolution was presented at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in August, but was not passed upon because of an old policy of the association which forbids official comment on acts of congress.

While Mr. Smith's talk, coming on the morning of October 14, is of unusual interest there are many other worthy speakers on the program who will give members of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association the benefit of their experiences

and observations. Included in this array of speakers are:

John A. Bunnell, president of the Chicago Board of Trade; Harry A. Wheeler, vice-chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago, and first president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; C. A. Donnel, chief meteorologist in charge of the weather bureau at Chicago; John E. Curtiss, former chairman of the Nebraska State Railway Commission; D. W. McMillen, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Association; and Frank Oliver, one of Canada's most prominent statesmen.

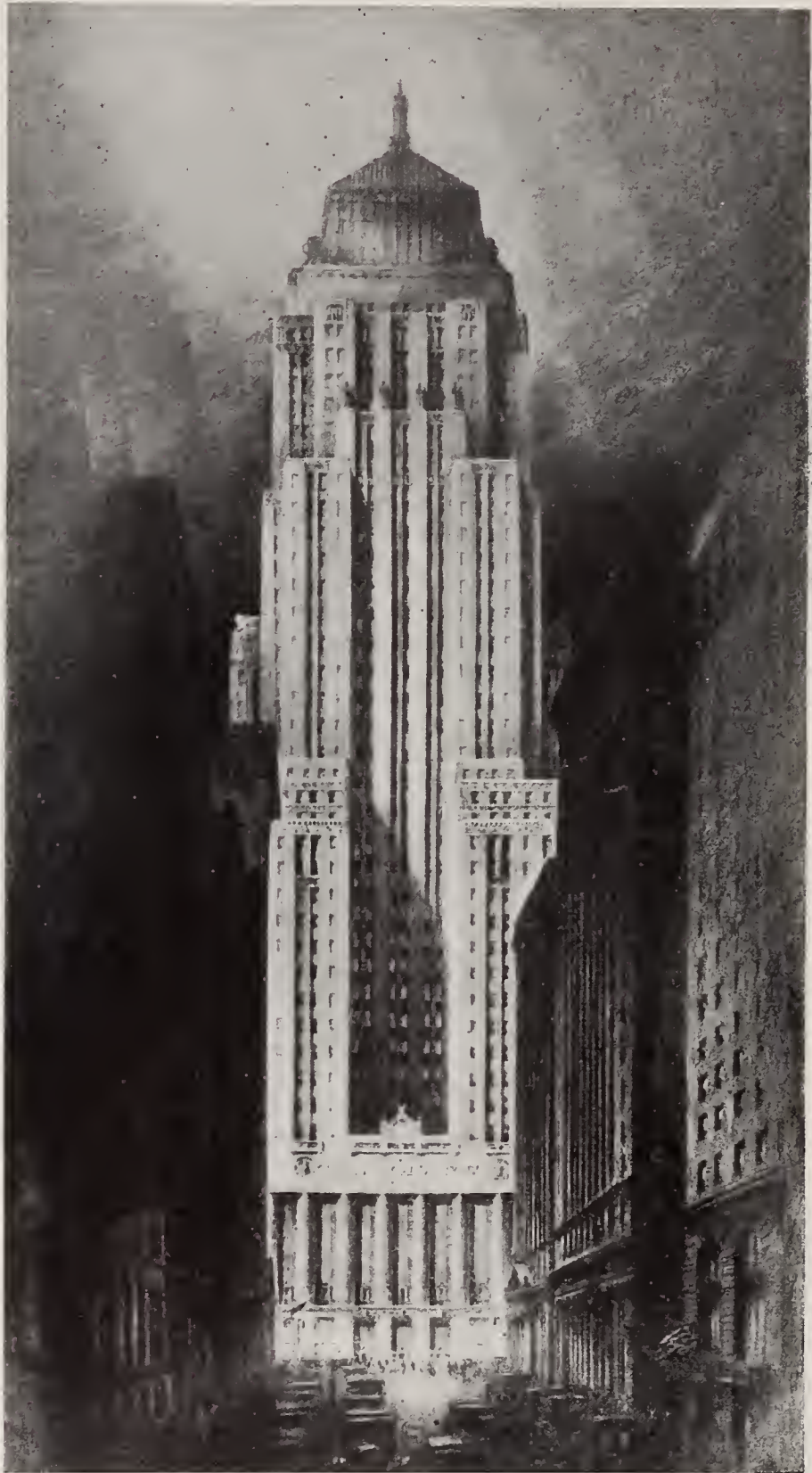
The talks will cover all subjects of current interest, including the new grain rates, farm relief, the Canadian wheat pool, problems of the feed trade, and even how to read a weather map at a glance. All these addresses are in addition to the regular reports by the committees and officers of the association. It is planned to add at least one more prominent speaker to the program.

Augmenting the business sessions will be an entertainment program possible only in a great city

like Chicago. While present plans are still tentative, they give an indication of the good times in store for the visiting members and their wives and daughters. This year a special effort is being made to entertain the ladies of the convention in lavish fashion, one of the features being a visit to three of Chicago's greatest institutions—the Field Museum, the Shedd Aquarium, and the Adler Planetarium. A tour of these famous buildings, the last two of which were completed only this year, is said to constitute an education in itself. An astronomer at the planetarium will deliver a lecture on the planets of the solar system as well as those in the sidereal system. Tea will be served later in the Field Museum.

The customary "tour of the city" is to be omitted this year because of Chicago's heavy traffic which makes a parade of cars or buses extremely awkward to handle.

An event which invariably attracts a good attendance is the annual banquet which will be held in the Royal Ball Room of the Hotel Stevens on the



NEW 44-STORY CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

evening of October 14. Probably 1,400 will be present this year. Some of the best vaudeville artists in the country will entertain the diners while the banquet is being served, after which a speaker of national prominence, as yet un-named, will address the gathering.

The opening evening of merriment is set for October 13 when the Chicago hosts will give a cabaret supper and dance, supplemented by professional en-

tertainment. The famous Bal Tabaran in the Hotel Sherman will probably be the scene of festivities, although the Stevens Hotel is being considered.

But the biggest attraction of the convention entertainment program—at least from the standpoint of the delegates themselves—is the annual golf tournament to determine the possessor of the Boston trophy, a beautiful silver loving cup donated by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange which will go to the golfer winning the annual tournament twice. This will be the third year of competition for its possession, W. Howard Mitchell, of Boston, and the late W. S. Miles, of Peoria, each having turned in winning cards on the two previous occa-

kind on such a large and comprehensive scale, and all grain and feed men, whether connected with elevators or not, are urged to see it. The sessions of the convention will be in the forenoon only, closing at about noon, and immediately following adjournment the trade show will be opened and remain so until 10 p. m.

Beginning this year, it will be the policy of the association to have one or more speakers on each



HENRY A. RUMSEY
General Committee Chairman

turned in winning cards on the two previous occa-

sions. As the victor has thus far been a resident of the city in which the convention was held, it is predicted by many that a Chicago man will be the victor in 1930.

The site for this year's hectic struggle "to get a leg up" on the trophy has not been determined, but as there are 182 excellent courses (exclusive of the peewee variety) in metropolitan Chicago, it is certain that the one selected will be acceptable to all from the "duffer" to the "expert."



ROLAND McHENRY
Chairman of Banquet Committee

ing erected; the many new and improved airports in and about the city; the outer drive stretching from the far south side to the far north side of Chicago; the monstrous skyscrapers reaching upward for hundreds of feet; Buckingham Fountain, gorgeously lighted in colors; and perhaps most famous of all, temperamental Lake Michigan whose cooling breezes make Chicago a famous summer resort. And this, it must be remembered, is only a partial list of the many sights awaiting those attending the October convention.

For the particular benefit of the many elevator operators expected to attend the convention, a "trade show" is being arranged in the 10,000 square feet adjoining the convention hall where manufacturers of elevator equipment, feed mixing machinery, feed ingredients, etc., will display their products. This will be the first exhibition of its

BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT WELCOMES DELEGATES

ON BEHALF of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade I wish to welcome to Chicago the delegates to the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

It is hoped that this meeting on October 13, 14, and 15 will be one of the most enlightening and beneficial in recent years.

Many problems of vital interest to the trade should be given the most careful thought and



JOHN A. BUNNELL

should be given the most careful thought and consideration.

On June 9 the Chicago Board of Trade moved into its new home at the head of La Salle Street.

Its trading facilities are unsurpassed, embodying every modern convenience for expediting commerce in the articles dealt in upon the exchange.

An earnest invitation to visit our new home, to inspect the building from basement vaults to tower, is extended to every member of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

The Chicago Board of Trade welcomes you.

JOHN A. BUNNELL,
President Chicago Board of Trade.

ing erected; the many new and improved airports in and about the city; the outer drive stretching from the far south side to the far north side of Chicago; the monstrous skyscrapers reaching upward for hundreds of feet; Buckingham Fountain, gorgeously lighted in colors; and perhaps most famous of all, temperamental Lake Michigan whose cooling breezes make Chicago a famous summer resort. And this, it must be remembered, is only a partial list of the many sights awaiting those attending the October convention.

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GEORGE E. BOOTH
Head of Entertainment Committee

program who will discuss the feed industry. It will be recalled that it was only last year that the name of the association was changed to include the word "feed". The feature speaker along this line at the October convention will be D. W. McMillen, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Association and also of Allied Mills, Inc. The latter is one of the biggest concerns in the feed industry and is a consolidation of several smaller companies.

Mr. McMillen will talk on the larger problems of the industry. Every business has these problems which are general in character and not confined to any particular locality. They are the problems that



FRANK G. COE
Who Will Select Banquet Speaker

arise in every expanding and growing industry and they must be solved in the order of their appearance.

The grain trade, which is older than the feed business, has passed through this period of evolution to a large degree and is fast becoming stabilized. The feed industry, however, is growing by leaps and bounds—and will probably continue to do so for many years to come. The great development in population in our cities, and the improvement of the automobile, have materially

changed the character of the grain trade which is thought by many to have now reached its peak while the feed industry is just embarking on its career.

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, realizing the trend of the times, began several years ago to affiliate a number of feed organizations. The association has taken under its wing the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association, and the Central Retail Feed Association, all large organizations in themselves. In addition to these three organizations, several of the other affiliated associations, such as the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Association, the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Association, and the Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Association, contain within their membership many feed as well as grain and hay dealers.

In a nation like the United States whose cities are growing rapidly, largely at the expense of the country districts, the consumption of eggs, butter, milk, cheese, pork, etc., is constantly increasing and this means larger dairies, both in size and number, larger chicken farms, and more hog feeders. With the growth of an urban population the handling of grain in its raw state gradually changes into the handling of manufactured grain or feed. This evolution is now taking place.

An address, differing from the majority heard at grain and feed conventions, is to be delivered by C. A. Donnell, head of the weather bureau at Chi-



EDWARD HYMERS
Heads Group for Entertainment of Ladies

cago since the death of Mr. Cox a few months ago. He will tell grain men how to read the daily weather chart at a glance, getting its full significance.

Mr. Donnell will have on the speakers' platform a large weather map, such as is daily seen on the floor of the principal exchanges. With a long pointer he will explain every detail of the map, what every "high" and every "low" means, what the chances are for immediate precipitation in any section of the country, and what courses the air currents usually take.

Unless grain men can read a weather map and derive full value from it, much of the work of the bureau scientists is lost. Their aim, incidentally, is to make their daily efforts of the most practical value to every industry that is affected by the weather. Grain dealers, farmers, and navigators are perhaps the most vitally interested of all.

Since the development of the Canadian Northwest as a great grain producing section in the North American continent, it has become necessary to include this region in the daily weather chart. The three great wheat producing provinces of the dominion, namely Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, are now considered as part of the United States, from a weather standpoint. They are a vast section of the great North American wheat belt and its northern extension, and for this reason the daily price of wheat in this country is often affected by the weather in Canada.

A study of air currents on this continent shows that many rainfalls have their origin in western Alberta, near the Canadian Rockies. Others go

farther south into Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Likewise, many air currents come up from the Gulf of Mexico bringing rain with them.

Mr. Donnell will explain these phenomena and also tell how the Government gathers its data enabling it to chart the daily weather map.

Convention committees, under the general supervision of Henry A. Rumsey who will be remembered for his fine work as chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade Building Committee, are busily engaged in completing plans for the convention's business and entertainment programs. There are five committees, exclusive of the general committee, covering all sides of the gathering from finance (getting the money) to entertainment (spending the money).

The entertainment committee is headed by George E. Booth, vice-president of the association and a

CONVENTION PROGRAM

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13

ADDRESS of Welcome on Behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago—John A. Bunnell, president.

Response on Behalf of the Grain Trade—Ben E. Clement, Waco, Texas.

Address—Harry A. Wheeler, vice-chairman First National Bank, Chicago, and first president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Address—Frank Oliver, Canadian Statesman. President's Annual Address—Bert T. Dow, Davenport, Iowa.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo, Ohio.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14

Address—"How to Read the Weather Map"—C. A. Donnell, chief meteorologist in charge of the weather bureau at Chicago.

Address—"Decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Western Grain Rate Case"—John E. Curtiss, former chairman of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, Lincoln, Neb.

Transportation—Henry L. Goeman, chairman, Mansfield, Ohio.

Legislation—James L. King, chairman, West Chester, Pa.

Crop Reports—S. L. Rice, chairman, Metamora, Ohio.

Membership—Lester Stone, chairman, Amarillo, Texas.

Committee on Rejected Applications—W. J. Edwards, chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15

Address—"Problems Confronting the Feed Trade"—D. W. McMillen, president American Feed Manufacturing Association, Chicago, Ill.

Trade Rules—S. P. Mason, chairman, Sioux City, Iowa.

Grain Products Committee—W. O. Fehling, chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Uniform Grades Committee—Geo. C. Martin, Jr., chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Arbitration Appeals Committee—W. W. Manning, chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.

Reports from the Six Arbitration Committees and the Feed Arbitration Committee.

Reports of Convention Committees.
Election and Installation of Officers.

member of the arbitration appeals committee. The other members of his committee are Robert P. Boylan, Max Nowak, and Orrin S. Dowse. Mr. Booth's duties are not as far-reaching as the title of his committee might imply and consist mainly of securing the services of professional talent, such as singers, dancers, comedians, and choruses. The other phases of the entertainment program are being delegated to committees bearing more specific names.

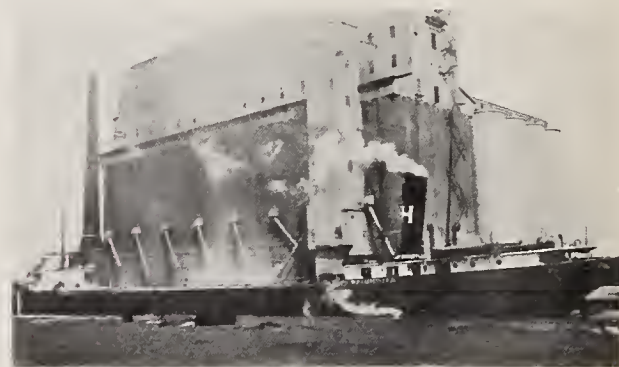
Under this group comes the committee which is to secure the speaker for the banquet. And, believe it or not, the members of this committee, Frank G. Coe, chairman, F. G. Winter, and Siebel C. Harris, have a difficult assignment, for they must, to quote in part from *Who Is Who*, find "a man of substance, of intellect, of attainment; a man who has the respect of every right-thinking citizen. They don't want a mere orator, pleasant as such a man is to listen to. Times are too parlous for that. Nor do they want a speaker who can merely entertain. The occasion calls for something more than either oratory or entertainment. The speaker must know

about this farm bill, not superficially, but profoundly—what it portends, where it leads, and what its significance is. He must be acquainted with American history, American ideals, American jurisprudence, and the American constitution, and he must be fully alive to intellectual, political, and economical movements throughout the world." And you may be certain that the man selected to speak will fill all the requirements.

The banquet committee, Roland McHenry, chairman, is finding its work closely allied with that of both Mr. Coe's and Mr. Booth's committees, the members being Mr. McHenry, Mr. Booth, and Harry S. Klein. It is their duty, among other things, to arrange the banquet menu and for this reason it is usually advisable to appoint a chairman whose taste is extensive, but not expensive. Those who know say that Mr. McHenry "fills the bill."

Another committee whose members are finding their spare hours well occupied, is the group appointed to take care of the financial side of the meeting. Siebel C. Harris is chairman of this committee and while it is doubtful if he and his co-workers, Fred G. Miley and Frank G. Ely, will be forced to solicit a loan from the Government to meet expenses, they are finding the task of financing a national convention a test of tact, patience, and friendship. But like all good members, they are going about their labors without complaining and the odds are better than 8 to 5 that the bills will be paid.

Edward Hymers has been named chairman of the committee "for entertainment of the ladies," and is



ONE OF CHICAGO'S LARGE ELEVATORS

assisted by William M. Hirshey and Christopher Strasser. Each year the number of ladies attending the convention increases and it is predicted that between 300 and 400 will be present this year. Arranging bridge and theatre parties, luncheons, and trips about the city for the women guests is keeping Mr. Hymers and his committee busy, but they guarantee that the lady guests to the 1930 convention will be entertained royally.

Members and their guests going to the convention by rail will be able to travel at reduced rates, all the railroad passenger associations of the country having given the grain and feed association a rate of one and one-half fares for the round trip. The reduced rates are on the identification certificate plan, giving the traveler a minimum of annoyance.

Under the identification certificate plan a delegate merely secures a round trip ticket from his local ticket agent. He has no further trouble except to hand the ticket to the ticket agent in Chicago when starting home after the convention and have it stamped. This is done at the depot and takes but a moment.

All indications point to a great convention—as great as the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association and the city of Chicago can make it—so come early and bring the family!

BARLEY production for 1930 in 18 countries is reported at 977,796,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.6 per cent from the 1,033,623,000 bushels produced in the same countries in 1929.

THE 1930 production of corn in five countries so far reported totals 2,361,845,000 bushels, a decrease of 15.3 per cent from that of the same countries in 1929. Indications now point to a 1930 corn crop in Europe materially below last year's.

NEWS LETTERS

KANSAS CITY

KENNETH FORCE CORRESPONDENT

MISSOURI farmers will plant the largest acreage of wheat since 1920, according to the belief held by field crop specialists of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Recommendations of the Federal Farm Board will be given little consideration should weather conditions permit preparation of a good fall seed bed. Shortage of feed next spring is one of the factors influencing farmers to plant large wheat acreages. Soft wheat, largely grown in the state, is used by manufacturers of biscuit and pastry flour and is shipped into the south.

Farm implement dealers and distributors in Kansas City's trade territory are protesting against the new freight rate which becomes effective January 1 on all western trunk line railroads entering Kansas City. The new schedule, recently approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to implement dealers will cost dealers and distributors approximately \$350,000 yearly in additional freight rates. This would be passed on to the farmers of the Southwest.

Fire, resulting from an explosion believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, August 14, destroyed more than 24,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator of the Craig Grain Company at Wichita. The total loss was estimated at \$50,000 by A. B. Craig, one of the owners.

The Independent Grocers Alliance, according to J. Frank Grimes of Chicago, president, will ask the Federal Government to appropriate \$10,000,000 to be paid scientists and others as rewards for discoveries of new uses for grain. Mr. Grimes, nationally-known food authority, announced this idea in Topeka last month. Restriction of production would afford only temporary relief for the farm situation, Mr. Grimes said. He asserted that if the Government cannot be prevailed upon to make the appropriation that the I. G. A. will endeavor to raise the sum by private subscription.

E. C. Paxton, Kansas statistician for the United States Department of Agriculture, is to leave this month to go to Washington where he will study for foreign service. He probably will be assigned to Australia or Argentina to study crops, farm methods and gather other information that may be useful to farmers of this country and to United States markets. He has been stationed in Kansas where he was born. He went into Government service in 1914 as a crop statistician in Utah, returning to Kansas in 1917. He has been gathering crop statistics in the state since. It was Mr. Paxton who worked on the plans for the consolidation of the state and Government crop reporting organizations.

J. J. Knight, grain merchant here, is listed in "Who's Who in America" for 1930-1931.

The Kansas City Board of Trade, September 8, adopted an amendment to the rules governing trade in securities. Hereafter bids for stocks cannot be made at less variation than $\frac{1}{8}$ of \$1 and $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent of par value of bonds; provided, however, that the committee on securities may from time to time, in its discretion, determine that transactions may be made at variations less than the amounts specified.

Average protein content of 7,973 cars of wheat inspected in Kansas City during August by the Missouri and Kansas state grain inspection departments was 12.66 per cent compared with 12.56 per cent on 21,507 cars inspected during July, and 12.42 per cent on 8,632 cars in August last year. During July and August this year the two inspection departments have handled 29,480 cars of wheat, average protein content of which was 12.58 per cent, compared with 12.10 per cent on 33,516

cars in the same two months last year. Average protein content of 661 cars of wheat inspected by the Kansas department the first week in September was 12.92 per cent; that of 558 cars tested by the Missouri department was 11.93 per cent.

Farmers have another serious situation confronting them in the infestation of stored wheat by weevil. The first knowledge of the presence of the bug was made known recently when two farmers placed some wheat on the market at Hope, Kan.

A farmer living near Assaria, Kan., has solved the problem of feed and the low price of wheat. He is soaking it—not having a grinder—and feeding it to hogs with Alfalfa, and securing good results.

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

THE Kentucky distilling season is expected to open in December, although no permits have been issued yet by the Government for production of medicinal whisky. Last year two plants at Louisville and one each at Frankfort and Owensboro operated. It meant a fair-sized amount of grain consumed.

The outlook for the Louisville hay, grain, and feed dealers is very good. The drought effect on hay and corn in the state will create a good overwinter demand for feeds, provided the farmers—that is, the poor ones and tenants—can finance purchases. The movement to reduce freight rates on feeds moving from the West, is tending to upset differentials and encourage carlot or group buying by consumers, but there is so much red tape involved, that it is questionable as to its effect.

Federal relief is not expected to amount to much, nor state relief either for that matter, other than providing jobs for idle workers on roads, etc. There is little that any Federal or state department can do to aid farmers. Idle industrial workers are in just as bad shape or worse. It wouldn't be fair to aid financing of taxes, or setting them aside in the case of the farmer, and refusing to do the same thing for the unemployed city worker.

Improvement in tobacco since August rains may greatly improve conditions over much of the state, especially if the tobacco co-operative growers organizations are reformed, enabling the Federal Farm Loan Board to aid financing of the crop, or making advances on it, something that can not be done for the individual or merely a small group of growers. Tobacco, "the money crop," has come out well. Good prices will result in much better than anticipated conditions. Grass has also come out well, instead of being dead as indicated. Pasture is much better, but stock water is still scarce.

Governor Flem D. Sampson, of Kentucky, in looking around for a chairman for his Drought Relief Commission, remembered that Harry A. Volz, of the S. Zorn Company, grain dealers of Louisville, was not only a grain man but a good Republican, so he named Volz. The latter has been up to his neck in work regarding regulations on carlot movements of feeds, hay, etc., for drought relief, and has been jumping from meeting to meeting, trying to absorb a world of conflicting information.

Hay prices have broken somewhat as a result of active movement of Western and Northern hay into Kentucky. Hay hit \$24 and better a ton, but supplies are now more than ample and there is no longer an active buying movement on the part of jobbers. There was also some local hay released at the peak prices.

Ed Scherer, of the Bingham Hewett Grain Company, remarked that demand for grain was a trifle better and the outlook more promising than used

for Kentucky and southern movements this fall and winter, as the Kentucky corn crop is only figured at about 50 per cent of normal.

C. A. Villier, of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, reports that the plant was full up with more than 600,000 bushels, much of which is long storage of wheat. The company has 560,000 bushels of wheat; 55,000 oats; 4,000 corn; and 1,000 of rye. Daily handlings of in and out bound grains are light. Seed rye has been moving quite freely, as farmers are planting rye for early green stuff.

Henry Fruechtenicht, local dealer, again operated his state fair grounds' warehouse, the fair opening September 6 and running to September 13, during which time much hay, grain, feed, straw, etc., was used in Louisville. Mr. Fruechtenicht also exhibited heavy draft horses and teams.

The Kentucky Public Elevator Company is installing replacements of some old spouting, which has served since 1917. In the new arrangement, two spouts will be used where four were formerly.

Mrs. Garnett Zorn, widow of the late head of the grain house of S. Zorn & Co., recently died in Louisville, following a short illness.

The Louisville Hay Grain & Feed Company, recently received a contract to supply all city of Louisville feed requirements for a period of three months.

F. H. Gordon has purchased the Robinson & Turley feed, seed, lumber, and coal business at Richmond, Ky.

Miss Adeline Fruechtenicht, daughter of Henry Fruechtenicht, local hay and grain jobber and retailer, will be married September 27 to H. Karl Volkerding, of Louisville.

PEORIA

IVAN L. REVEAL CORRESPONDENT

ONLY one carload of corn was in store in public elevators on September 1, according to the report compiled by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Peoria Board of Trade. The amount, 1,851 bushels, had remained the same for a full week and is slightly less than one-half the amount in store one year ago. A considerable amount of corn has been moving through the local market recently, but little of it is going into storage, the majority going direct to consumers.

P. B. Miles and C. C. Miles of the firm of P. B. & C. C. Miles, have returned from a month's vacation trip to northern Michigan. It was the first time in their 55 years of participation in the grain trade in Peoria that they have ever taken a pleasure trip together.

The demand for corn has been somewhat lighter than one year ago in the local market, due to the fact that the Commercial Solvents, one of the largest consumers, have been out of the market for more than 60 days. Recently they have been operating on rye salvaged from a Chicago elevator which was damaged by fire and have purchased no corn on the local market.

Experiments have been made at the Commercial Solvents on the use of barley for the making of Butyl alcohol and, according to reports, this grain is commercially practical as a substitute for corn at prevailing prices. At the present time experiments are also being carried out on the use of oats as a substitute for corn in the making of alcohol. If this is successful it is unlikely that any corn will be used in this plant until prices fall to the levels of last summer or perhaps even lower.

The possibility of using oats is enhanced by the fact that the oat hulls may be used in the Lang-

well process for the producing of acetic acid, one of the important products of the Commercial Solvents plant, and one of the important products necessary for the manufacture of the finished product, butyl acetate.

* * *

With the completion of the new wing of the East Peoria Elevator Company's elevator early this month, the first grain was poured into the bins last week.

* * *

Interest of members of the grain fraternity in Peoria was centered recently in the city amateur golf tournament when Jerry McQuade, member of the board of trade, and Tom Harker, Jr., son of Tom Harker, market reporter, battled their way to the finals, and then played a nip and tuck 36-hole match for the city championship. Mr. McQuade, an old master of the game, who had just finished winning the club trophy of the Country Club of Peoria, finally won the city championship three up through the accuracy of his approach shots, although he was out-distanced consistently by his youthful opponent in driving from the tees. The match was played on two separate courses, 18 holes on the Madison Park course and 18 holes on North Moor, a recently completed city links.

* * *

Bernard E. Wrigley, president of the Peoria Board of Trade, was a speaker on August 20 at a meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Peoria. He told the Kiwanians of the functioning of the board and of the various activities carried on by it, and stated that there was more corn being consumed in this city today than during the days of the distilleries.

BALTIMORE

ROBERT C. NEU CORRESPONDENT

BY THE will of the late Caroline Emory Goldsborough, who died last month, Louis P. Goldsborough, her husband, well-known grain broker operating for years in this market, is bequeathed \$20,000 outright, a \$15,000 trust fund for life, and the residue of his wife's estate after certain other bequests to relatives have been carried out. The estate was estimated to consist of about \$50,000 in personal property.

* * *

C. E. Wood, manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad grain elevators, has been elected president of the Society of Terminal Elevator Superintendents of North America, whose organization meeting was recently held in Chicago.

* * *

For want of water, some of the smaller flour and feed mills in Maryland have been forced to shut down, another effect of the prolonged drought.

* * *

Deputy Chief Grain Inspector J. Nelson Gates, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, was forced to abruptly end his vacation when his automobile skidded and went over into a ditch just outside of Albany, New York, the last week in August. Mr. Gates and his family were bound for Lake George. His daughter sustained several broken ribs, while Mr. and Mrs. Gates were cut and bruised. The automobile was completely wrecked.

* * *

Oscar M. Gibson, vice-president of C. P. Blackburn & Co., Inc., grain receivers and shippers of this market, is a grandfather, a fine baby boy having been born to his daughter on August 20.

* * *

The reconstructed portions of the Western Maryland grain elevator at Port Covington, this city, will be fitted with glass windows and automatic electric ventilating system, which, according to Manager J. A. Westerson, will minimize the chances of damage from explosions and can be opened in 15 seconds by pressing a button. General operations at the West Maryland elevator have been resumed.

* * *

Arthur Wallenhorst, one of the older members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, returned the latter part of August from an extended European trip.

* * *

Receipts of water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season total 1,065,000 bushels, compared with 1,298,000 bushels arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

* * *

On August 16, the friends in the trade of Richard C. Wells, proprietor of Richard C. Wells & Co., hay, grain and feed merchants, 1706-12 East Lombard Street, this city, and Baltimore distributors of the Larrowe Milling Company, of Detroit, presented him on the exchange with a basket of flowers to commemorate his firm's fiftieth anniversary in

business. For a half century Richard C. Wells & Co. have operated from the same location, adding warehouse space on either side of the original store as the growth of the business necessitated expansion. The presentation address was made by President Eugene Blackford, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, who referred to the esteem in which Mr. Wells is held by the trade, and to his many fine traits of character. In the evening of the same day the employees of R. C. Wells & Co. gave the founder a dinner at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, at which the members of his immediate family were guests.

* * *

After a conference on August 23 of farming, banking, transportation, and commercial interests with Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, to devise a program for relieving the serious economic consequences which impend as a result of the protracted drouth and ruination of crops, the Governor appointed a committee of 29 to work out a plan for combating distress in Maryland's drought-stricken sections. "The crux of the farm relief problem is credit," said the governor, "and the committee will be primarily concerned with devising means for lending money to farmers whose credit already has been over-extended and who are without sufficient funds to carry their stock through the winter and buy feed and fertilizer for next season." The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce is represented on the Maryland State Drought Committee by the following: President Eugene Blackford, John M. Dennis, Wm. J. Casey, Jas. W. Davis, Morton M. Prentiss, Wm. G. Scarlett, George S. Jackson, Waldo Newcomer.

* * *

The chemical engineering division of the United States Department of Agriculture which has been investigating the cause of the explosion, August 20, at the Port Covington Elevator of the Western Maryland Railway Company, in which five lives were lost, is unable to definitely state the cause. David J. Price, in charge of the investigation, described the elevator as one of the best in the country, and expressed surprise that an explosion should occur in so modern and well managed a plant, built of reinforced concrete and steel, and equipped with modern machinery. While it may have been due to grain dust floating in the air and ignited by an electric spark, Mr. Price thinks the explosion may have been brought about also in some way that his investigations have never before encountered.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

ANOTHER disappointing month is recorded in the Milwaukee grain trade for August with a loss of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels on receipts for the period as compared with a year ago. The wheat movement from the Southwest has been disappointing this year at no time reaching the volume of trade that has been shown in previous years. The corn business was the one bright spot in the trade of Milwaukee for August, this total climbing up to approximately 1,111,000 bushels as compared with an aggregate of 788,000 bushels for the corresponding month of last year.

* * *

The big news at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for the past few days is the establishment of the new stock exchange which is now practically assured with the acceptance of the rules for the new board by the rank and file of the membership. The vote was 97 to 2 indicating that the new exchange has the full support of the grain dealers of Milwaukee.

* * *

The grain in store at the Milwaukee elevators is rapidly increasing, the total going up to more than 5,200,000 bushels according to recent reports by the secretary, Harry A. Plumb. The supply of wheat at the opening of the month was around 1,500,000 bushels. The supply of corn held was extremely small with just 142,000 bushels.

* * *

The board of directors had first adopted the rules for the new board, so it was almost a foregone conclusion that its stand would be approved by the members of the chamber. For more than a year a committee has been hard at work investigating the proposition. The matter has been discussed pro and con with the bond houses at great length, so that when the board of directors voted on the project it was felt that the membership would accept the findings of the committee and of the board.

The chamber of commerce is authorized to name a committee of seven men who will have active charge of the new securities exchange. The board

of directors will approve this committee. It is expected that this list of seven men will include a representative number of members from the investment houses so that the exchange will thus have the aid of those who are now dealing in securities. The tellers for the election were L. E. Clellan, G. E. Koppelkam and J. H. Haertel. The exact time for opening of the new exchange is to be determined by the Board of Directors.

* * *

The value of seats at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce soared some time ago to \$1,000 or more each when it was believed that a new stock exchange would be established. During the many months that the project dragged, the price of seats dropped again. It is predicted that the seats will again increase in price in proportion as the trading in stocks looms up in importance. If trade is small, the seats will not be worth much more than at present. On the other hand, if the new board opens up with a bang, it is believed certain that the price of exchange seats will surely reflect the increased activity.

* * *

The weighing department of the Milwaukee chamber has been authorized to operate in a wider jurisdiction by the recent amendment to the regulations which was carried in the referendum. This provided that the weighing department could function at the elevators in the surrounding Milwaukee county district. Quite a number of elevators have been built farther out, in the county, even up as far north as Port Washington. Hence it was found necessary to give the department wider latitude of control. Another amendment adopted was that all members, non-resident and inactive included, would be entitled to a cash grain rate of 75 per cent of that established for non-members. This amendment was also adopted by a general referendum vote of the entire membership.

* * *

A grain elevator, one of the old landmarks of Juneau, Wis., has been sold by the Ladish-Stoppenbach Company, Milwaukee, to the Mayr Seed Company of Beaver Dam, Wis. H. F. Binte, manager of the elevator for many years, will retire.

* * *

Wisconsin farmers are apparently getting discouraged with the raising of rye, judging from the planting in the fall of 1930. While the country as a whole is expected to increase the rye acreage by about 3 per cent, the farmers of this state are planning to cut down the rye acreage about 9 per cent. The 1931 rye crop in Wisconsin will be the smallest since 1900 with the exception of 1928 when only 167,000 acres of rye were planted. The rye acreage of the state for the coming year is estimated to be around 192,000 acres. The campaigning in various parts of the country in favor of the smaller acreage of Winter wheat has also borne fruit in Wisconsin with estimates that only about 48,000 acres of Winter wheat will be seeded. With the exception of 1928 and 1929, this will be the smallest Winter wheat area since records on acreage have been kept in Wisconsin.

* * *

Milwaukee's big harbor plans are expected to forge ahead due to the action taken by the Milwaukee common council for the purchase of the Illinois Steel Company's site for the use of harbor building. With no discussion and with only two dissenting votes, it was decided that \$3,000,000 should be offered for the property. Edward Grieb, the city real estate agent, was commissioned to offer the steel company \$1,500,000 as a down payment on the land contract and \$250,000 a year for six years. The city has on hand the requisite cash to make the first payment.

* * *

A. E. Lauer, of J. V. Lauer & Co., has recently returned from a trip through the Dakotas, Iowa, and other adjacent western states. He declared that the farmers are not selling so much of their grain this year because they are still doubtful how the corn crop will pan out. Hence, the farmers are keeping their grain in reserve so that they will not be caught short later. Mr. Lauer stated that the corn yield is likely to be very light judging from the appearance of the fields in most states. He asserted that a flood, or even the most abundant rains, could not save the crop in many places because it is so far gone, beyond the time of redemption.

* * *

The crop reporting department of the Wisconsin board of agriculture has reported that the state has a feed bill for livestock of more than \$31,000,000 a year. The report states that more than half of the farmers of the state find it necessary to buy feeds for livestock each year and that the average expenditure for this purpose on each farm is in excess of \$200. It was also stated that the feed which is purchased for livestock in this state is only a small part of that which is actually used. It was computed that not less than 90 per cent of the feed used each year is raised on Wisconsin farms.

The figures of the crop reporting board indicate that about 33 per cent of the feed bought in Wis-

consin is in the form of mill feeds, about 26 per cent is commercial mixed feeds, grain comprises 14 per cent, ground feeds about 12 per cent, high protein unmixed feeds about 10 per cent and all other varieties of feed 5 per cent. The large expense for feed is justified by the crop reporting board because about 83 per cent of the gross annual farm income comes from livestock, it is estimated. This annual farm income is in the neighborhood of \$426,000,000.

* * *

Wherever grain men get together, they are talking about what has happened to the corn crop and many and varied are the views expressed. W. A. Hottensen, former president of the exchange, has been traveling around in Iowa and other states looking at the corn fields. He maintains that the estimates on the corn crop this year by the Government, or any one else are practically worthless because the corn situation is so spotty. Mr. Hottensen pointed out that often corn is a good crop on one side of the road and a poor crop on the other side. Even in the same field he found that one hill of corn was often well eared and the next had no ears at all. Under these conditions, he says, there is no one on earth who can give a reliable crop estimate.

* * *

Milwaukee is rapidly increasing its grain storage capacity. Two new elevators are being rushed to completion, many bins being already in use. The Kinnickinnic Elevator of Donahue Stratton Company will provide room for 2,000,000 bushels more and Elevator E of the Cargill Grain Company is already partly in use in the new section. The rest will be finished in a few days giving 2,000,000 bushels of increased capacity.

* * *

A plan is being promoted by American Army engineers and other traffic experts to connect Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River with a nine foot channel from Green Bay, through the Fox River and adjoining waters and crossing to the Wisconsin River with a nine foot canal. Water power developed is expected to yield \$1,750,000 a year which would pay for the project.

BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL CORRESPONDENT

JONES-HETTELSATER of Kansas City have been awarded the contract for the new 1,450,000 bushel grain elevator addition to the Buffalo plant of the International Milling Company, known as the Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corporation. Construction work on the elevator will be started later in the month, the foundations having been completed. More than 100 caissons, 200 feet deep to bed rock were required for the foundation work which has been in progress for some time.

With the completion of the new Buffalo unit, the grain storage capacity of the International Milling Company will be increased to 12,450,000 bushels. The Buffalo plant is owned by the Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corporation, and the International Milling Company, with general executive offices in Minneapolis, has leased the elevator for a period of 26 years. J. J. Koverick of Buffalo is president of the Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corporation, and vice-president of the International Milling Company, with supervision over operations in Buffalo. The elevator adjoins the company's property in Childs Street and the waterfront and will be of reinforced concrete construction and equipped with all of the newest devices for the rapid handling of grain from lake steamers with facilities for the transfer of the grain into freight cars or barges operating over the New York state waterways system to eastern tidewater points. The new elevator will materially increase the grain storage facilities in the Buffalo Harbor. It will be ready for operation early next spring.

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The grain barge *Easton*, owned by the O'Boyle Transportation Company, which sank early in September in the New York State Barge canal near Brewerton, N. Y., while en route to New York, has been raised and the grain has been lightered for salvage. The wet grain was brought to Buffalo by the barge *Seaboard* and taken to the elevator of the George Meyer Malting Company for drying.

* * *

Grain receipts at terminal elevators in Buffalo this season up to September 2, totalled 75,573,000 bushels of which August receipts were 21,151,000 bushels. On the same date local elevators had in store a total of 20,876,000 bushels and during the last week of August elevators unloaded 5,473,000 bushels. They also loaded 841 cars for the eastern

seaboard and 1,480,000 bushels onto barge canal fleets. Receipts of grain have shown a very marked decline from the corresponding period of last year. Grain in elevator storage is very heavy and is running close to 20,000,000 bushels as compared with a normal storage at this season of the year of approximately 6,000,000 bushels. The clogging of grain elevators at Port Colborne and Montreal at the Canadian end of the route has contributed to the increased storage at Buffalo.

* * *

Fall seedings of Winter rye in New York state will exceed those of a year ago. This grain, now second smallest of the principal crops, promises to become an important domestic cereal because of the effect of the drought on corn. Rye is being fed to livestock and is being more generally used as a base for solvents and other products.

* * *

Directors of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., operating large grain elevators in the Buffalo Harbor, have declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share payable September 30 to stockholders of record September 15, as compared with a previous rate of 40 cents a quarter. This makes a total disbursement to stockholders \$1.40 for the fiscal year ending September 30 instead of \$1.60 for the previous fiscal year.

* * *

Wheat shipments over the New York State Barge Canal during the month of August were 6,808,133 bushels and it is estimated that September shipments over the New York state waterway between Buffalo and the Atlantic seaboard will be close to 7,000,000 bushels. The combination rate on wheat from Lake Superior ports to New York, including elevation at Buffalo and transfer of the cargoes, is 7½ cents, with demurrage charged at New York on tonnage delayed beyond a specified date. The through rate from Lake Superior ports to Montreal with no demurrage is nine cents. As the result of this rate differential, Buffalo grain handlers, rapid moving cargoes that can avoid demurrage are going via Buffalo and New York and are getting quick dispatch to foreign ports while the slow moving grain is going via Montreal at the higher rate.

* * *

Buffalo owners of lake steamers operating in the grain trade between Buffalo and Montreal via the Welland Ship Canal report more than 60 steamers are holding grain in the St. Lawrence River waiting for their turn to unload at Montreal elevators which are clogged with storage grain. Elevators at Montreal are reported in local shipping circles to have more than 12,500,000 bushels in their bins and the boats at the elevators are carrying another 6,000,000 bushels in their bottoms. There is no relief promised until the grain in the elevators starts moving to foreign ports. The outlook at Port Colborne, Ont., at the Lake Erie entrance into the Welland Ship Canal is little better. The elevators at that Canadian point are filled with grain with many boats waiting to discharge their cargoes.

* * *

While many are predicting at least 135 to 150 Great Lakes steamers will hold winter storage cargoes of grain at the Buffalo end of the route this winter because of the congested condition in elevators, your correspondent does not believe that the number will exceed 100. While there is an unusually heavy demand for boats to hold winter storage cargoes to load in September and October, the wheat situation is changing somewhat so the movement of grain to the eastern seaboard for export is increasing. The barge canal fleets are taking out a large quantity of grain from Buffalo elevators and the movement of Buffalo for some weeks past has been at the rate of approximately 1,500,000 bushels every seven days. Boats to hold winter storage cargoes at Buffalo are being chartered for 5½ cents while boats to unload are getting about 1¾ cents from Lake Superior and about 1½ cents from South Chicago.

* * *

Buffalo's importance in the world distribution of grain is well known to members of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce from Scotland who visited the city early in September under the auspices of the foreign trade department of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. W. Watt Hepburn, prominent Scotch grain merchant, was enthusiastic over the city's development in grain distribution and milling. While in Buffalo the Scotch grain men were tendered a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thow with John McF. Howie presiding. John S. Yule, secretary of the Aberdeen chamber, expressed sincere appreciation for the hospitality extended the delegation by the grain and elevator interests of Buffalo.

* * *

Announcement is made by R. J. Manion, minister of railways and canals for the Dominion, that the enlarged Welland Ship Canal connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario on the inland waterways grain carrying route to Montreal, will not be opened until next spring. It had been planned to formally open the new channel this fall just at the time the

annual downbound grain carrying rush is under way. Unexpected difficulties encountered by contractors has delayed the opening of the new waterway. Part of the new channel, however, is being used but until the canal is opened for its entire length, the largest Great Lakes grain carriers will be unable to proceed with their cargoes to Montreal.

* * *

The George A. Meyer Malt & Grain Corporation, of Buffalo, has purchased the plant of the Olean Brewing Company, in Olean, N. Y., for \$42,000 at mortgage foreclosure proceedings. It was originally built at a cost of \$250,000. The Buffalo company has not announced what use it will make of the property which has grain storage facilities for farmers.

* * *

Nesbit Grammer, president of the Eastern Grain Elevator Corporation, sees no immediate need for excessive worry over facilities for grain storage this winter. He says that Buffalo elevator facilities are not clogged and there is ample room for storage at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Georgian Bay and Fort William for the new crop.

* * *

Leading all other Great Lakes ports by a wide margin, Buffalo in 1928 ranked first in value of traffic passing through its harbor, according to a joint report covering 423 printed pages just issued by the United States Board of River & Harbor Engineers and the United States Shipping Board. The report says the year was a record one for the movement of grain on the Great Lakes, a total of 571,282,575 bushels having been moved from upper lake ports to the lower lakes, St. Lawrence River and direct to Europe. This was over 40 per cent of the world's grain, exclusive of Russia and China. All types of grain handled through Buffalo, the report says, totalled 279,643,420 bushels and the yearly average between 1920 and 1928 at Buffalo was 231,147,519 bushels. So far as wheat is concerned, during the nine-year period, Buffalo received an average of 157,503,379 bushels or 52.2 per cent of the total receipts at the 16 lower lake ports. Buffalo and Port Colborne, Ont., together received about one-half of the total amount of oats reaching lower lake ports, aggregating 9,950,433 bushels although the nine-year average was 18,075,430.

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The report says that in 1920, 43.5 per cent of all the grain at 16 lower lake ports including Buffalo, originated in the United States with 55.8 per cent originating in Canada and the remainder consisting of flax being imported from Argentina. In 1928, however, the situation had changed considerably because the report shows that only 35.1 per cent of the grain originated in the United States while 64.9 per cent originated in Canada. In 1928 Buffalo handled 94,037,159 bushels of United States grain as compared with 185,606,261 bushels of Canadian grain.

* * *

The weekly report of the Buffalo Corn Exchange as of September 8 showed gain in Buffalo elevators totalled 21,906,517 bushels, one of the largest accumulations of grain in the port this season. The storage fleet also is starting to grow at the break-wall in the outer harbor. Five boats have arrived with winter storage cargoes. Grain afloat September 8, the corn exchange reports, totalled 2,607,676 bushels. Grain brokers say that the sudden spurt since the first of September is due largely to the efforts to relieve the pressure at the head of the lakes for the incoming crop.

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE - - CORRESPONDENT

GRAIN men on this market have been greatly interested in the active demand for freighters to store grain for winter storage at lower lakes ports. The bulk of the grain for which space was taken recently will be wheat and oats although some rye and barley will be included. The charters were made at rates ranging from 5½ to 6 cents per bushel. The last charter effected was at the former figure. It is expected at least 40 vessels will be engaged here this fall to carry grain down the lakes for storage in holds until the spring. Four or five more charters for September storage shipment are anticipated. The vessels carry on an average of 300,000 bushels each. Last year was an especially active season in this phase of marine business records reveal. Sixty boats were engaged here. Total storage amounted to 15,624,700 bushels of all grains all shipped from the Head of the Lakes to the lower lakes. Of the charters 14 were made in September, 14 in October and the balance in November. Demand for vessels for im-

mediate shipment to the East is quiet, brokers report poor foreign demand for wheat at the Atlantic seaboard is the cause. The bulk of shipments for this terminal represents grain owned by eastern millers.

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Duluth grain men are sanguine that this season's crop of wheat and other grains will be handled without congestion owing to its harvesting having started about two weeks earlier and to a good demand existing from millers and dealers. Attention was drawn to the fact that storage facilities at the elevators here are not being subjected to the usual congestion. At the end of last month for example stocks of all grains in the elevators here were 27,622,000 bushels of which 22,698,000 bushels were wheat, and are a shade under stocks of a year ago at this time. Elevators here are only at about half of their maximum capacity with shipments at the end of August.

* * *

Interest was also aroused here over the announcement that E. J. Bell, Jr., one of the staff of advisers that the Farmers Union Terminal Association, one of its co-operatives, had advised against the storage of grain except in emergencies. He intimated that loans or advances of 70 per cent of the net value of the grain stored will be made. He expressed the view that storage on farms presents the cheapest method by which a farmer may hold his grain in the hope that prices will be higher when he desires to sell. He also claimed that generally the farmer is inclined to hold his wheat on a rising market and that he often sells at a sacrifice on a breaking market for fear that values will sink further. He also emphasized the point that grain stored at public elevators is safe from theft and spoiling which often occurs in grain held in farm bins.

* * *

An increase of 20 per cent in the volume of grain shipments over the 1929 shipments is estimated for 1930 on the Duluth market. In that connection it is estimated that the Soo Line carried around 29,000,000 bushels of grain from the elevators here in 1929. In anticipation of the larger movement and increased carrying during the coming winter this extra space will be available to aid in the handling of this season's crops. The Great Northern grain shipments are also expected to show large gains with increased capacity of 13,000,000 bushels made available.

* * *

Few changes in memberships on the Duluth Board of Trade were reported during the last month and it is now thought that the independent markets will be able to carry along as a result of changes in policy towards a let live basis recently announced by the Federal Grain Board, in that the attempt to fix prices has been abandoned, the market being left to work itself out along a supply and demand policy. The Federal Board is reported to have worked out the bulk of its holdings in futures as a result of the active spot demand from milling interests and elevators.

* * *

Deep regret was expressed by grain men over the sudden death of E. M. Gemmel, chairman of the board of directors and superintendent of the Consolidated Elevator Company over a period of 37 years. He had a wide circle of friends and was held in high esteem by business and personal interests on this market.

* * *

A. S. Riches, who has been with the Farmers Union Terminal Association forces on the Duluth Board of Trade has joined the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and L. J. Leske, who has been with the latter concern, has taken Mr. Riches' former position.

* * *

Gregory Cook & Co. has dissolved, the Northwest Grain Association having taken over the business of the company it represented, the Powers Elevator Company. Hamilton Cook has become associated with the Hallet & Carey Company in its cash grain department.

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H. F. Sheperdson, district manager of the Farmers National Grain corporation visited in Duluth, September 3.

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J. P. Letham, Winnipeg, connected with the Rodgers Company, vessel agents, was a recent caller at the Duluth office of the company.

* * *

C. W. Peterson, now a resident of Atwater, Minn., formerly a member of the Duluth Board of Trade, was on exchange last week renewing old acquaintances.

* * *

A. M. Hartwell, of the Washburn Crosby Company, Minneapolis, Minn., visited the board floor September 5.

* * *

Recent visitors on the board of trade here included, C. E. Austin, with the Crescent Elevator Company, Winnipeg; Frank M. Stoll of Kansas

City; F. Murray of Chicago; Walter H. Mills of the Washburn Crosby Company, Inc.; Moses Cohen, New York barley exporter; W. F. Schilthuis of the Continental Grain Company of New York; W. A. Larson, C. C. Head, H. O. Wernli and M. Michael of Winnipeg.

* * *

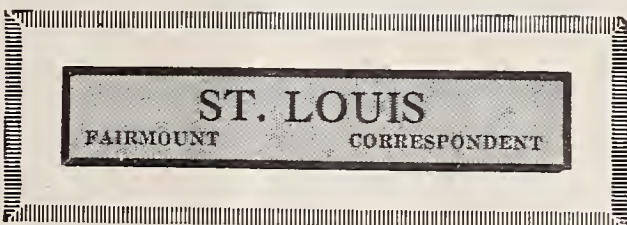
M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers Union Terminal Association, called on the trade last week.

* * *

In August 28,435,826 bushels wheat moved through the Sault canal, 5,696,097 bushels of other grains and 1,210,540 barrels of flour.

* * *

Several boats were placed to load wheat at 1 1/4 cents for Buffalo delivery last week, then the rate stiffened to two cents at the close. The lower figure was because of distressed position of the vessels and not due to a reduction in the rate.



THE Mid-West Grain Corporation has opened up an office on the fifth floor of the Merchants Exchange. George C. Martin, formerly of the George C. Martin Company is vice-president and local manager. This concern is a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation with headquarters in Chicago.

* * *

Arden Gray is now connected with the Grain Stabilization Corporation at Chicago. He was formerly connected with the J. H. Teasdale Commission Company for many years.

* * *

E. A. Witter, familiarly known as Kelly Witter, who is in the mill feed business at Kansas City, was a visitor here on August 19.

* * *

Joshua M. Chilton, general manager of the Stabilization Corporation in Chicago, was a visitor here on August 29 and left for a visit to his mother at Eminence, Mo., on the same day. Harry F. Beckmann, president of the Merchants Exchange, accompanied Mr. Chilton on his trip, presumably to catch fish, but from later reports fish were not biting.

* * *

N. Pete Nelson, formerly in charge of the coarse grain sales for the Langenburg Bros. Grain Company, has accepted a position with the Farmers National Grain Corporation in Chicago, leaving here on September 6. Daniel S. Mullally has taken charge of the coarse grain sales of the Langenburg company.

* * *

L. A. Beaman of Talmage, Neb., was a visitor here during the month. He was accompanied by his father O. C. Beaman of Dunbar, Neb.

* * *

J. T. Russell of Memphis, Tenn., was a visitor on Change on September 3.

* * *

Frank Summer of the Security Elevator Company at Hutchinson, Kan., was a visitor here on September 3.

* * *

Among the oldest members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Zebulon P. Owings stands out as one of the most active members, and while 60 years old, by many here is judged to be a man of 40 or so. This is due to his sprightly walk and his clear voice which is often heard above the din on the trading floor. He enjoys unusually good health and is a daily attendant on the exchange floor.

Mr. Owings has held only two positions in his life. He is now manager of the grain department of the Toberman Grain Company for the past 15 years. His previous position was as a reporter for the St. Louis Market Reporter Company. In this position he became very familiar with cash grain transactions and he was a close observer of market conditions and frequently was called on as a judge of grain values, helping many a new salesman as to the market values of corn and oats. He is now busy as a grain salesman selling cash grain and filling option orders in the business. Mr. Owings is always friendly and ready to help out anyone. His judgment is sound and he seldom errs as to values. Many of his competitors have missed his sound judgment and advice which he could not impart to others as a grain salesman.

He has been very successful as a seller and buyer of corn, oats and wheat and has a large business in these commodities. Recognizing his ability and sound business judgment Mr. Owings was elected a director for the merchants' exchange for a term of two years. He has also served on

various committees, being active at all times in exchange affairs.

Mr. Owings resides in Webster Groves, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis. He is married and has three children, two girls and one boy. His oldest daughter is a member of the Loretta religious order. Mr. Owings is a great reader, which is his only recreation and hobby. Detective stories are his specialty. He has read all the detective stories in the Webster Groves Library and is always on the alert for new stories of this character. He is well liked and seems to be getting younger year by year.

* * *

B. E. Rigley, president of the Peoria Board of Trade and manager of the Lowell Hoit & Company at Peoria, was a visitor on the Exchange on August 17.

* * *

The merchants' exchange is now broadcasting the markets over station KSD instead of station KMOX.

* * *

James M. Adam, corn buyer for the Anheuser Busch Company, visited Chicago on his vacation and was absent from the exchange from August 5 to 15. Mr. Adam is looking very fine after his vacation.

* * *

William C. Engle, formerly of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Company, now connected with the Grain Stabilization Corporation, was a visitor here on August 16.

* * *

F. N. Young, a member here, but now connected with the stabilization corporation, was also here on August 16.



GRAIN shipments, in spite of the drought, showed a gain for the eight months of 1930 of 8 per cent over 1929, and 23.5 per cent over 1928, according to the Indianapolis Board of Trade estimates. Approximately 27,859,500 bushels of grain have been received by the board of trade thus far in 1930, showing a gain of 2,208,000 bushels over 1929 and a gain of 5,625,000 bushels over 1928. In carload estimates, the 1930 movement has been 20,026 cars of grain as compared with 18,554 cars in 1929 and 16,276 cars in 1928. Wheat showed a gain of about 100 cars over 1929 and 1,600 over 1928. Corn showed a gain of 900 over 1929 and 2,000 cars over 1928. Oats was short 600 cars from 1929 and forty cars from 1928.

* * *

The Cleveland Grain Company received a most unusual car of Yellow corn last week. It graded No. 1 Yellow, tested 60 pounds, and contained 1 per cent of damaged grains. The car was applied on contract and was shipped from Illinois. It is the first car on record in this market and was considered perfect. None of the present grain men of this market remember of ever having seen a car of corn so nearly perfect.

* * *

The demand for grain of all kinds is considered good. Wheat premiums have advanced two cents per bushel in relation to the option, with small receipts and good demand. The demand for corn continues good, with the movement unusual for August. Eastern demand and inquiry is good. Oats are in fair demand, with light receipts and fair inquiry from eastern houses. Consignment advices are light and most arrivals are track sales or being applied on contract.

* * *

The Reed Grain Company, a new concern has opened offices in 624 Board of Trade Building. The company will specialize in track buying and consignments. Geo. J. Reed, with long experience in the grain business organized the new company, and will direct its affairs.

* * *

Grasshoppers are causing much damage to corn in Bartholomey county according to William A. Douglas, county agricultural agent. The pests are raiding corn fields in Flatrock township with great damage. Lack of food in the dry clover, wheat and oats fields has caused the insects to concentrate on corn, it was said.

* * *

Individual farmers must decide their wheat acreage, county agents of a dozen western Indiana counties were told in a conference at Purdue University with agricultural authorities of that school on August 15. "Some farmers can reduce acreage, others can improve methods to lower costs and increase quality," said Dean Skinner of the agri-

cultural department. Great importance was attached to the report on the grain outlook to be issued in September by the United States bureau of agricultural economics.

* * *

The European corn borer was discovered in another township, according to Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist. It was Jackson Township, Madison County. The corn borer is now working in 309 townships in 33 counties.

* * *

Representatives of Soft wheat marketing associations affiliated with the Federal Farm Board attended a conference in the Claypool Hotel, August 16. Methods of obtaining loans from the National Grain Marketing Corporation were explained in detail by C. E. Huff, president. Those attending included representatives of the two Indiana groups, the Farmers Elevator Corporation and the Central States Grain Association, the Michigan Elevator Exchange and cooperative grain associations in Missouri and Ohio.

* * *

Scattered rains throughout the state, August 16, totaling more than two inches in some localities, further relieved drought-stricken areas. At Vincennes, Ind., rain poured to reach 2.2 inches. Northern Indiana also received heavy rains, with rainfall reaching 1.67 inches in some places. However, according to weather reports, areas south of Indianapolis centering around Bloomington and Columbus received only .02 to .04 of an inch.

* * *

A petition signed by 1,000 Sullivan County farmers, asking that they be relieved of paying fall and spring taxes because of losses suffered in the drought, was presented to Governor Harry G. Leslie by the Sullivan County council Friday, September 6. The Governor asserted that the proposal was neither practical nor possible, nevertheless said the petition would be presented to the drought relief committee he recently appointed. The petition was brought to the Statehouse by Dan O. Gettinger, William Jamison and William Thomas, farmers, and Louis Brooks, elevator operator. They were escorted by William H. Settle, head of Indiana Farm Bureau Federation. The men explained that they realized the plan was not practical but they prepared the petition in such form in order to show the seriousness of the situation in the drought-stricken country. They asked that the November and May taxes either be annulled or postponed. They asserted that the farmers of the county have suffered five successive crop failures, four by flood and one by drought. Farm implement manufacturers have taken more implements from the county because of failures to pay for them than have been sold in the last two years, the men said.

* * *

After a 10-day search, police of South Bend, Ind., have found no trace of Marcus Bachtel, grain and mill operator, who disappeared from his home in Mishawaka, August 16. Bills paid by Bachtel indicated he was in the vicinity of his home two days after his disappearance. Kent Bachtel, a son, athletic director of city schools at Palestine, Texas, is aiding in the search.

* * *

Indiana will not produce enough feed grains to supply her own livestock this winter, according to special Government report on drought conditions made public recently. Half a dozen southern counties will produce less than one-third of their normal supply of livestock feeds and the entire southern half of the state only about 50 per cent of the normal harvest. The state as a whole, will produce only about 75 per cent of her own stock requirements. If machinery can be set up to insure even distribution of the state's feed stocks over the entire commonwealth, Indiana will need to buy from other states only about 62,000 tons of hay to sustain her stock through the winter. But there will be a severe pinch where credit is tight. Up to September 3, according to figures of the American Railway Association, only 285 carloads of emergency food supplies had been shipped into Indiana under the special reduced rates established last month. Hay and mill feeds made up 92 per cent of the shipments. A factor favoring Indiana farmers is that Illinois will have about 26,000,000 bushels of corn over her normal requirements to supply deficiencies in other states. This will mean a short haul on forced purchases for Indiana feeding.

Little has been done to relieve the drought-stricken farmers in Indiana. Elaborate paper organizations have been set up, but as to actual relief work there is little under way. Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, and Kentucky the only other middlewestern states which have suffered as heavy losses as Indiana, already have provided state-wide credit machinery through which emergency loans for seed may be negotiated with the Federal intermediate credit banks. Failure on Indiana's part to take care of her drought-stricken farmers is giving Federal officials in Washington much concern. Every day's delay in setting up the emergency machinery for seed loans is regarded as vital by the Government.

NEW YORK

C. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

TRADING in tickets of membership in the produce exchange continued extremely quiet during the past month. A regular membership was sold during the latter part of August at \$7,200 and they are now quoted nominally at \$6,500. Associate tickets sold at \$2,900 and \$3,100 and nominal quotations now range from \$3,000 to \$3,300.

* * *

Samuel Finney, a prominent member of the grain trade on the Chicago Board of Trade for many years, was on the floor of the produce exchange this month for one of his occasional short visits among his many friends in the local trade.

* * *

Aron Perlman, who formerly acted as a representative of the Continental Grain Co. on the N. Y. Produce Exchange, has announced that he has severed that connection and that all future transactions will be for his own account.

* * *

Samuel P. Arnot, for many years an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and president of that organization in 1928 and 1929, was among the late August visitors on the produce exchange.

* * *

George S. Milnor, of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, was admitted to membership in the produce exchange at the early September meeting of the board of managers.

* * *

Morris R. Glaser, vice-president and secretary-treasurer at Rosenbaum Bros., Inc., prominent grain merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, paid a brief visit last month to friends in the grain trade on the produce exchange.

* * *

S. K. G. Sanday, of Sanday & Co., Inc., grain merchants, was elected to membership in the produce exchange at the early September meeting of the board of managers.

* * *

William E. Isbister, who has been an active trader in the wheat pit on the Chicago Board of Trade for 20 years, was on the floor of the produce exchange for a short time late in August.

* * *

Samuel J. Smith, of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, commission merchants in grain, stocks, and bonds on the Chicago Board of Trade, and Alexander Blum of J. H. Hirshorn & Co., are applicants for memberships in the produce exchange.

* * *

Joseph Feuer, vice-president of the Continental Grain Company in New York, returned to his post on the floor of the produce exchange early in September, after having spent about a year in Europe and was cordially welcomed by his many friends and associates.

* * *

James A. White, a member of the commission firm of Lamson Bros. & Co., on the Chicago Board of Trade, stopped off for a brief visit among friends on the produce exchange while on his way home from a European trip.

* * *

Frank B. Stoddart, of Earle & Stoddart, Inc., grain merchants, was elected to membership in the produce exchange this month.

* * *

Members of the grain and flour trades on the produce exchange were much interested in the "Suggestion for Partial Relief to Our Wheat Situation," recommending the limitation of flour extraction by all mills to a stipulated percentage, issued by their fellow-member, Charles F. Shirk, of the Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Company, who was a member of the advisory committee of the United States Grain Corporation during the war.

* * *

F. J. Saibert, well-known member of the Chicago Board of Trade, spent a few hours late last month with members of the grain trade on the produce exchange.

* * *

George Bingham, of E. A. Strauss & Co., Inc., grain brokers, has made application for admission to membership in the produce exchange.

* * *

The New York Produce Exchange, in appreciation of the 56 years of service rendered by Charles O. Pietsch has granted him a six months' leave of absence with full pay.

As a boy of 16, Mr. Pietsch began his employ with the New York Produce Exchange in the secretary's office in the capacity of messenger boy. In the intervening 56 years, he has served under the various men who have held the position of secretary.

Now, at the age of 72, because of ill health it is

necessary that he have a prolonged rest, and the board of managers of the produce exchange voted unanimously to grant him the six months' leave of absence with pay.

* * *

Simon Mayer, vice-president of the Continental Grain Company in Chicago and an active member of the Board of Trade, was an early September visitor in grain circles on the produce exchange.

* * *

John Allsop, of Sanderson & Son, Inc., steamship agents, was elected to membership in the produce exchange early this month.

* * *

Arthur C. Sullivan, well known on the Chicago Board of Trade as a representative of the firm of D. Sullivan & Co., operators of vessels on the Great Lakes, was one of the August visitors on the produce exchange.

* * *

Isaac J. Sherman, dealer in securities is another applicant for membership in the produce exchange.

* * *

Members of the exchange, and especially those in the maritime division, were deeply grieved on August 17 to learn that Edward C. Day had passed away at Larchmont Manor, N. Y., after a long illness, at the age of 55 years.

MINNEAPOLIS

EDWIN O. WELDE - CORRESPONDENT

ESTIMATES summarized by the Cargill Elevator Company, Minneapolis, in its final survey of this year's crop conditions, show that Minnesota as a whole has fared better this year than most other grain states, not only of the Northwest but of the entire country. North Dakota conditions also were generally good, with the Red River valley harvesting good yields of small grain and extensive drought damage reported only in a few sections. In South Dakota, field conditions were less favorable, confirming earlier forecasts. Much corn was damaged by drought and production of small grains also was cut sharply. Of the four northwestern states, Montana was hit the hardest, many districts of the state having had practically no rain all summer and drought damage ranging from 60 and 70 per cent to total loss.

Quality and yield of Spring wheat are very good, as shown by threshing results, especially in western and southern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. Northwestern North Dakota and most of Montana report poor conditions, as result of drought and heat. Even these areas, however, report fairly good yields and quality for grains, with protein content high.

Very good crops of oats and barley are general, excepting certain sections of the Dakotas and Montana. Farmers are holding as much as possible of these grains for feeding purposes and using them along with wheat in preference to corn. Rye has produced a normal crop, although much was damaged in North Dakota. Other states have come through in fine shape. The flax harvest is disappointing. Minnesota has a fairly good yield and quality. Flax was sown late in the Dakotas, on increased acreages, and returns were disappointing. The same is true of Montana.

* * *

The earliest harvest in many years in Minnesota and eastern North Dakota has yielded grain of excellent quality and heavier volume than was expected, a recent crop report of the Farmers Union Terminal Association states. As a result of the harvest having been the earliest in the memory of many veteran grain men, receipts of 1930 wheat at Minnesota terminals have been the largest for August in many years.

* * *

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted an extension of 10 months over the regular two-year period for billing of grain under the milling-in-transit privilege received in Minneapolis between May 1, 1928, and December 1, 1928. This move will mean a saving of approximately 800,000 in freight rates on grain still held in terminals and private elevators here, on which the transit privilege would expire soon. Wheat can be moved as flour or as other wheat products. Under the order, 1928 grain received here between May 1 and December 31 can be shipped to Chicago for 13 cents a 100 pounds, instead of the local rate of 22½ cents a 100 pounds, a saving of 9½ cents a 100, or approximately eight cents a bushel. An extension of four months had already been granted on grain billings between May 1 and August 31, 1928, but the new order extends the time to 10 months. The order will prevent the immediate dumping of a substantial portion of about 10,000,000 bushels of 1928 grain held in Minneapolis

on the present market. The grain is held both by the Grain Stabilization Corporation and by private grain firms.

* * *

Likelihood that no effort will be made to oppose the application of western trunk line railroads for a three months' delay in the effective date (originally announced as October 1) of a proposed new grain rate structure is seen as railroads and grain men alike seek to determine what tariffs will actually be in many sections of the Northwest.

* * *

Directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce have established the minimum interest rate to be charged on all advances on loans made to non-members of the association, who ship grain to this market, at 6 per cent. The maximum interest rate allowed on all credit balances to non-members who ship grain to this market will be 4 per cent.

* * *

W. H. Lawler, a state weigher of the railroad and warehouse commission, is in a Minneapolis hospital with a broken back, caused when a door of a grain car fell on him while at work at the Pioneer Steel elevator.

* * *

The sixth annual corn show of Kenyon, Minn., will be held in that city on October 3 and 4. As it is about the only corn show in this section of the state, there are consequently exhibits from many counties.

* * *

A fire which threatened to destroy the Chamber of Commerce Building in St. Paul recently, caused injuries to four firemen and more than \$75,000 damages to the building.

* * *

A meeting of the joint grain transportation committee of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board, held at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis recently, resulted in the consensus that the terminal elevator situation in Minneapolis and at Duluth-Superior, continues favorable and indicates there will be no congestion or delay in the grain movement for some time at least. Since outbound shipments from the terminals are maintaining healthy volume and Minneapolis flour mills are increasing their consumption of wheat, it is likely that the present crop-moving season will end without need of curtailing or slowing up the flow of grain from country elevators to market. To increase its capacity for assembling complete and up-to-the-minute information as to storage situation, however, the joint grain transportation committee voted to create a subcommittee, which will function exclusively as a fact-finding body and report each Tuesday to the major group. Its findings of the amount of grain in storage, in transit on tracks, the space available in terminals at Minneapolis and the head of the lakes, and the volume of outgoing grain will furnish a basis for whatever action the main committee may consider necessary to meet the situation that develops.

* * *

Threshing is now well advanced throughout the Northwest, though late reports indicate that there is more stacking than was first indicated.

* * *

Organization of the National Foods Corporation and its acquisition of the Continental Baking Company's entire interests in the Commander-Larabee Corporation and the latter's affiliated companies has been announced by Guy A. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the new corporation. (Details elsewhere in this issue.)

* * *

On August 26, one of the most spectacular fires in Minneapolis this year, destroyed the W. P. Devoreux Company elevator located at Twenty-Fifth avenue S. E., and the Great Northern railroad tracks, in the heart of a grain storage, milling and manufacturing district. Two men were caught in the blast of grain dust and died beneath tons of smoldering grain. Only the absence of a wind saved the billion-dollar manufacturing district from annihilation by fire. E. F. Carlston, head of the E. F. Carlston Company, which operated the building, estimated the loss at \$110,000. The men killed were Harold Barnett and Phillip Olsen, workmen at the grain elevator.

* * *

The Minneapolis Grain Shippers Association held their first dinner of the new season at the Nicollet Hotel, September 4. Lee Kuempel of the Minneapolis Traffic Association was the principal speaker. He spoke on recent rate developments.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

The Watertown Grist Mills, Inc., Watertown, Mass., have been incorporated to engage in the manufacture of cereals, etc. The capital stock is 5,000 shares, common. Arthur F. Cary is president and Joseph H. Bussey, treasurer.

* * *

During the Farm and Home Week gathering that was held recently at Durham, N. H., a session of

one of the meetings was allotted to the retail grain dealers. Upwards of 1,500 persons were in attendance during the week.

* * *

MacKenzie & Winslow Company, Newport, R. I., has been incorporated to deal in hay, grain, feed, etc. The capital stock is \$50,000, having 200 shares common at \$100 each. The incorporators were A. T. Lewis, William E. O'Donnell and J. R. Haire.

* * *

Boston seed dealers say that the leading features of trade at present include a good sale for Winter rye and an increase in the demand for grass seed for lawns and golf courses.

* * *

George B. Allen, representing Federal Mills, Inc., Lockport, N. Y., has been elected an active member of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

* * *

Louis W. De Pass, secretary Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, recently was absent on a brief vacation which was spent in traveling in New England.

* * *

The city of Boston recently awarded a contract for oats and shorts for various city departments for August at \$30 to \$35, depending on the delivery points and \$1.60 to \$1.75 for No. 2 oats per cwt.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Ludwig recently sailed from New York for a six weeks' trip to Europe. Mr. Ludwig is connected with the C. M. Cox Company.

* * *

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, has been urging the Portuguese consul at Boston to use his best efforts to induce the Portuguese government to route a considerable proportion of the 50,000 bushels of wheat that it is to import, when shipped to go via the port of Boston.

* * *

The grain elevator of the John D. Peck Grain Company, Warren, R. I., was recently damaged by fire owing to the burning of the foundry of Evans, Fraser & Blackway that was situated nearby.

* * *

Some 3,000 tons of Canadian wheat that was stored in the Boston elevators, was shipped to Japan, August 20. It was a grade known as "feed" wheat.

* * *

The American Legion will hold a convention at Boston, October 6-9. Visitors to the city attending the convention are invited to make use of the facilities of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange while in Boston. The committee to attend to the visitors are as follows: Harold E. Mellon, John J. King, John H. Lee, Otis E. Lapham, and Henry Cassidy.

* * *

Boston wholesale grain dealers state that during most of August the demand for grain was quite active. Owing to the continued hot and dry weather that prevails in the West, together with the more favorable weather conditions in New England, the price for feed is high for shipment, but the demand is small. Another factor is the large arrivals of mill feed from South America, and the fact that a very large shipment is on the way from Argentina. Buyers are taking the foreign feedstuff at lower prices. Some is also coming to Boston from Greece, a shipment of 3,353 bags of wheat bran having recently been received. Frequent showers in New England keep pasturage in fair condition. Canadian mills are commencing to make offerings of mill feed. Durum wheat is in good demand for poultry feeding.

* * *

The receipts of hay at Boston during the month of August were 63 cars; straw eight cars. The small arrivals of hay is causing prices to hold very firmly.

* * *

Stocks of grain in regular elevators at Boston, as of August 29 were as follows: Wheat, 627,000 bushels; oats, 5,230 bushels; rye, 1,341 bushels.

* * *

The receipts of grain at Boston during the month of August, as tabulated by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, were as follows: Wheat, 35,000 bushels; oats, 32,625 bushels; rye, 1,550 bushels; malt, 1,525 bushels; mill feed, 3,106 tons; oatmeal, 8,438 cases and 575 sacks.

* * *

The exports of wheat from Boston during August were as follows: To Liverpool, 56,000 bushels; to Manchester, 40,000 bushels; to Hamburg, 142,936 bushels; to Antwerp, 24,000 bushels; to London, 133,776 bushels; to Bremen, 40,000 bushels; to Japanese ports, 96,614 bushels.

* * *

Among the visitors to the exchange during the month of August, outside of New England, were the following: S. T. Edwards, Chicago; Rodney Hith, New York City; Anthony Bedard, Montreal, Canada; S. J. McCaul, Minneapolis; John D. Shanahan, Buffalo; K. L. Burns, Milwaukee; R. E. Nye, St. Louis.

OMAHA
B. O. HOLMQUIST CORRESPONDENT

EIGHTY-SIX members and employees of Omaha Grain Exchange companies signed up for the annual golf tournament and dinner held September 12, at Happy Hollow Club. A total of 15 prizes were awarded and in order that those who are not expert golfers might have a chance to bring home a trophy, a nine-hole putting contest was arranged and also a horse-shoe pitching tournament.

* * *

I. C. Harden, of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company, has been confined to his home by illness for the past week and leaves September 14, for a two weeks rest and vacation in Minnesota and Canada.

* * *

Concrete is being poured on both the new C. B. & Q. elevator projects, the Flanley elevator in Council Bluffs and the Nebraska-Iowa elevator in the Gibson yards in Omaha. It is expected that both buildings will be ready in time to handle the new corn crop.

* * *

Omaha grain dealers were pleased to note that the Federal crop estimates for September place the Nebraska corn crop at 226,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 30,000,000 over last year. The western half of this state has raised a record crop of corn according to all reports from that section and only about one-fourth of the counties in the state were badly damaged by the drought which took such heavy toll in eastern and southern corn belt states. Nebraska's corn production this year will equal that of Illinois and will be second only to Iowa for the second time in crop production history. However, the same rains that were so beneficial for corn impeded the harvest of late small grains.

* * *

Frank Bell, of the Bell-Trimble Grain Company, returned last week from a short fishing trip in the Sandhill Lakes country of Northwestern Nebraska. Emil Lucke, of the Lucke-Gibbs Grain Company, was also gone for two weeks, calling on the country grain trade in the same territory, and it is rumored that Emil heard that fishing was good in that part of the state but as he was on a business trip, of course did not have time to investigate the truth of the reports.

* * *

The J. B. Adams Grain Company of this city has leased the two elevators at Nemaha, Iowa, belonging to the Hakes Estate. Mr. Adams also operates elevators at Schaller and Lake City, Iowa. G. H. Spurgeon of Galva, Iowa, recently purchased the Adams elevator at that point.

* * *

E. Stockham, a former member of this exchange and until this spring connected with the Burns Grain Company, of Omaha, is now operating the two elevators at Hemingford and Imperial, Neb., formerly owned by W. J. Powell of Omaha.

I. C. C. STANDS PAT ON GRAIN RATES IN SOUTH

Transit rates on grain and grain products, shipped from Kansas City, Mo., and points in Kansas and Oklahoma to Jackson, Miss., there manufactured into stock feed, and reshipped to destinations in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, are not unreasonable, unduly prejudicial, or unduly discriminatory, according to Examiner John McChord, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In a proposed report (Docket No. 23118) just made public, Examiner McChord recommended to the commission that the complaint of the Jackson Traffic Bureau containing the charges of unreasonableness, discrimination and prejudice, and directed against the Alabama Great Southern and other carriers, be dismissed.

The Jackson Traffic Bureau charged that on shipments of grain from the same points of origin to New Orleans, La., through rates are accorded New Orleans on grain which when manufactured into stock feed is permitted to be back-hauled on the Illinois Central as far north from New Orleans as the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad extending from Vicksburg through Jackson to Meridian, Miss., while the same free back-haul facilities are not accorded on shipments to Jackson.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR AUGUST

BALTIMORE—Reported by James B. Hessong, secretary of the chamber of commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	3,604,826	2,477,695	781,983	511,603
Corn, bus...	68,949	60,428		
Oats, bus...	143,289	82,428		
Barley, bus...	7,339	10,750		89,544
Rye, bus...	10,026	5,520		
Hay, tons...	316	36		
Flour, bbls...	102,272	99,062	31,631	26,922

CHICAGO—Reported by Lyman West, statistician of the board of trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	6,405,000	13,502,000	3,172,000	7,536,000
Corn, bus...	6,587,000	5,604,000	4,354,000	3,727,000
Oats, bus...	7,572,000	10,688,000	4,040,000	4,949,000
Barley, bus...	744,000	1,855,000	405,000	465,000
Rye, bus...	366,000	648,000	154,000	73,000
Timothy Seed, lbs...	7,079,000	3,519,000	2,734,000	1,290,000
Clover Seed, lbs...	360,000	56,000	143,000	127,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs...	2,050,000	787,000	1,389,000	365,000
Flaxseed, bus...	54,000	91,000		1,000
Hay, tons...	5,624	5,700	652	377
Flour, bbls...	912,000	1,096,000	618,000	786,000

CINCINNATI—Reported by J. A. Hallam, chief inspector of the board of trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	158,400	1,056,000	296,000	921,600
Corn, bus...	412,500	573,000	313,500	495,000
Oats, bus...	694,000	300,000	408,000	178,000
Barley, bus...	41,600	12,800	3,200	
Rye, bus...	95,200	84,000	86,800	44,800
Hay, tons...	9,592	4,785		

DENVER—Reported by H. G. Mundhenk, secretary of the grain exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat cars...	821	1,038	42	39
Corn, cars...	341	223	202	69
Oats, cars...	22	42	9	18
Barley, cars...	78	160	4	70
Rye, cars...	1	3		
Beans, cars...	91	12		8
Flour, bbls...	128	47		

DULUTH—Reported by Charles F. MacDonald, secretary of the board of trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	15,876,962	17,162,908	9,994,651	8,693,848
Corn, bus...	52,519	107,579	47,000	55,000
Oats, bus...	1,130,535	668,503	82,500	184,571
Barley, bus...	1,169,250	5,450,632	597,824	4,888,474
Rye, bus...	688,628	2,211,591	271,556	1,428,573
Flax Seed, bus...	796,637	119,785	610,586	300,613
Flour, bbls...	650,515	596,360	767,225	713,745

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the board of grain commissioners:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	11,121,848	2,372,628	15,950,744	6,457,276
Corn, bus...		7,990	8,344	7,990
Oats, bus...	649,253	456,917	1,240,062	769,773
Barley, bus...	2,395,000	809,934	1,618,115	6,414
Rye, bus...	751,676	223,562	175,476	119,683
Flax Seed, bus...	36,998	18,369	26,356	85,034
Mixed Grain, bus...	45,901	17,264	35,282	51,078

GALVESTON—Reported by George E. Edwardson, chief inspector of the board of trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...			7,220,314	6,880,150
Barley, bus...				765,000
Kaffir Corn, bus...				108,577

HOUSTON—Reported by W. J. Peterson, chief grain inspector of the merchants' exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...			1,526,697	825,202
Barley, bus...				80,000
Kaffir Corn, bus...				101,000

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by William H. Howard, secretary of the board of trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	642,000	2,060,000	784,000	728,000
Corn, bus...	2,359,500	2,500,500	1,782,000	2,046,000
Oats, bus...	2,446,000	3,656,000	1,310,000	2,800,000
Barley, bus...	24,000		1,500	
Rye, bus...	43,500	48,000	36,000	33,000
Flour, bbls...	80,658	53,718		

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the board of trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	11,680,020	13,543,560	11,360,250	11,550,480
Corn, bus...	2,203,500	1,503,000	1,572,000	1,221,000
Oats, bus...	656,000	743,000	304,000	320,000
Barley, bus...	459,200	628,800	288,000	420,800
Rye, bus...	111,000	34,500	64,500	27,000
Hay, tons...	16,200	19,116	7,812	5,604
Flour, bbls...	51,350	60,450	805,125	797,525

LOS ANGELES—Reported by M. D. Thiebaud, secretary of the grain exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, cars...	458	227		
Corn, cars...	267	261		
Oats, cars...	8	25		
Barley, cars...	197	196		
Rye, cars...	1	2		
Hay, tons...	68	392		

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the chamber of commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	21,079,500	22,899,610	6,999,690	9,138,480
Corn, bus...	613,680	523,640	329,570	534,280
Oats, bus...	5,905,910	6,601,610	1,649,470	2,820,500
Barley, bus...	5,007,470	5,133,030	1,630,510	3,430,500
Rye, bus...	3,312,440	1,768,700	756,430	730,590
Flax Seed, bus...	2,136,130	1,249,230	795,010	303,690
Hay, tons...	961	725	64	64
Flour, bbls...	18,778	23,003	966,989	1,054,795

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the chamber of commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	1,148,840	2,807,560	773,742	2,909,808
Corn, bus...	1,111,480	788,840	552,275	797,661
Oats, bus...	3,365,790	6,154,820	855,850	1,991,536
Barley, bus...	2,278,675	3,912,570	106,650	1,397,104
Rye, bus...	46,200	117,030	56,425	554,030
Timothy Seed, lbs...	1,400,780	30,000		
Clover Seed, lbs...	97,830		120,600	120,805
Hay, tons...	192	276		
Flour, bbls...	106,400	208,200		1,750

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the board of trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	2,051	1,419	1,916,937	759,936
Corn, bus...	50	57	14,252	105,519
Oats, bus...	24	115	4,498	36,445
Barley, bus...		94		
Rye, bus...	6	1		1,893
Grain Sorghum, bus...		2		

RIVER BARGE RECEIPTS

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	183,620	447,370		
Corn, bus...	32,161	29,789		
Oats, bus...	9,972			

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, statistician of the produce exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	6,249,000	3,287,100	5,484,000	2,847,000
Corn, bus...	130,500	92,500		
Oats, bus...	162,800	474,000		
Barley, bus...	25,500	586,000	57,000	1,080,000
Rye, bus...	39,000	34,500	17,000	
Clover Seed, bags...	450		585	63
Hay, tons...	129	1,607		
Flour, bbls...	1,206,963	1,003,326	478,000	207,000

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, secretary of the grain exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	14,448,000	13,811,200	9,163,000	10,217,200
Corn, bus...	1,660,400	1,234,800	1,657,600	1,474,200
Oats, bus...	678,000	1,578,000	436,000	906,000
Barley, bus...	316,80	488,000	216,000	456,000
Rye, bus...	231,000	649,600	217,000	603,400

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the board of trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	265,800	552,300	235,200	458,300
Corn, bus...	1,701,300	2,235,650	1,198,250	1,202,750
Oats, bus...	1,607,400	2,217,400	663,750	1,291,350
Barley, bus...	435,200	485,200	114,800	129,000
Rye, bus...	170,400	10,400	12,000	3,600
Mill Feed, tons...	30,320	32,090	35,131	48,791
Hay, tons...	3,640	2,530	90	140
Flour, bbls...	204,500	172,450	189,600	159,400

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by L. J. Riley, secretary of the commercial exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	527,118	365,366	1,102,411	127,959
Corn, bus...	11,540	12,285		
Oats, bus...	122,322	99,356		
Barley, bus...	4,950			
Rye, bus...		3,469		
Flour, bbls...	165,150	158,834	10,912	7,446

PORTLAND, ORE.—Reported by F. W. Clark, manager of the merchants' exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	5,270,750	5,923,250	2,819,978	2,783,656
Corn, bus...	132,000	160,900		179
Oats, bus...	159,600	197,600	4,198	1,226
Barley, bus...	26,100	65,600		
Rye, bus...	4,350	5,800		

SAN FRANCISCO—Reported by James J. Sullivan, chief inspector of the chamber of commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, tons...	5,079	6,850		
Corn, tons...	1,700	2,110		
Oats, tons...	395	884		
Barley, tons...	50,502	48,708		44,459
Bran, tons...	575	603		
Beans, tons...		1,550		

SUPERIOR—Reported by J. W. Conner, secretary of the grain and warehouse commission:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Wheat, bus...	12,279,937	11,624,034	8,264,703	6,894,360
Corn, bus...	101,043	67,701	47,000	55,000
Oats, bus...	691,343	309,791	106,445	85,560
Barley, bus...	1,832,566	4,340,948	732,093	3,572,188
Rye, bus...	348,395	643,984	275,773	667,023

TOLEDO—Reported by secretary of the produce exchange:

mained unchanged at 597,000,000 bushels, giving a total wheat crop of 838,000,000 bushels, or about 32,000,000 bushels over the 1929 crop. With the carry over of old wheat about 31,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, domestic supplies of wheat for the current year are about 63,000,000 bushels larger than last season.

Domestic demand for wheat continues fairly active. The peak of the movement of Spring wheat appears to be over and the moderate current offerings are being readily absorbed by mill and elevator buyers. Elevator interests at Minneapolis and Duluth have recently been buying rather freely in an effort to obtain wheat to fill remaining storage space estimated at around 13,000,000 bushels at those markets and at Superior. At the close of the market September 10, Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis was quoted at 85 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents to 88 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per bushel. Protein premiums have become relatively unimportant with preference being shown to heavy test weight rather than high protein wheat.

Durum wheat markets continue relatively weaker than those for bread wheats notwithstanding the prospective reduction in world supplies of this class of wheat this season. Rough calculations based upon condition reports in foreign countries where Durum wheat is an important crop outturn in these countries of 120,000,000 to 135,000,000 bushels compared with about 142,000,000 bushels in 1929. With the United States crop now estimated at about 51,000,000 bushels, the world's crop gives promise of being from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1929.

The carryover of Durum wheat in the United States at the first of July was about the same as a year ago and totalled around 20,500,000 bushels according to the best information available, which would give a total domestic supply this season about the same as last year. Recent increases in import duty of wheat and other protective measures in European countries will tend to reduce the foreign demand for wheat. The import duty on wheat in Italy is now equivalent to 86.7 cents a bushel compared with 73.5 cents for the past marketing season. The French duty was raised in May to 85.4 cents from 53.3 cents a bushel which prevailed during the 1929-30 marketing season. The German duty was nearly doubled during the year and is now 97.02 cents per bushel. French macaroni manufacturers are required to use a minimum of 70 per cent of North African or French Durum.

Domestic Winter wheat markets have been relatively weaker than Spring wheat markets principally because of the continued dull export inquiry. Receipts at the principal southwestern markets have decreased sharply during the past month. Protein premiums remain relatively unimportant and buyers show a preference for heavy test weight grain. Export bids are generally below prices offered by domestic bills and current export sales are reported to be mostly of wheat already at the Gulf. On September 5 exporters were bidding 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Hard Winter F. O. B. Gulf ports. Russia and India are offering rather freely in European markets and these are competing actively with North American wheat. At the close of the market September 4, Russian wheat was offered in London at 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents while No. 2 Hard Winter for September shipment was quoted in Liverpool at 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents and Western White wheats at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

Pacific Coast markets at this writing are independently weak, reflecting increased offerings of new crop wheat and a limited export demand. Harvesting of Winter wheat is finished in Washington and Oregon and cutting of Spring wheat is nearing completion. Some export sales have been made to Europe and the Orient, but export shipments to date this season have been much smaller than in recent years. No. 1 Soft and Western White wheats were selling at Portland September 10 at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

Canadian Spring wheat markets have been independently weak, reflecting the early harvest and increased offerings in that country and have led

the decline in North American wheat markets recently. No. 1 Manitoba Northern was quoted at Winnipeg September 10 at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

CORN CROP SMALLEST SINCE 1901

Decidedly unfavorable weather for corn continued during August, especially the first half of the month when the drouth became generally severe and was intensified by very high temperatures. More or less rainfall and cooler weather the last half of August were helpful in some areas and certain sections, especially from northern Kansas northward to South Dakota, received substantial benefit. The improvement in the crop after the middle of August, however, occurred in limited areas and large sections continued to suffer for moisture while the comparatively scanty rains that did occur in places came too late to be materially effective. According to September 1 estimate, the 1930 corn crop will total only 1,983,000,000 bushels. This is about 630,000,000 bushels below last season's crop and is the smallest outturn since 1901 when 1,523,000,000 bushels were produced. The low yields of both grain and stalks and the shortage of other roughages and pasture accompanied by early cutting of corn for forage will tend to greatly increase the acreage harvested for that purpose and for silage and decrease the acreage harvested for grain.

Notwithstanding unfavorable prospects for the new crop, demand for cash corn has slackened at most markets since the first of September as feeders and some industries turned more toward feed grains and wheat which are selling relatively cheaper than corn. Country offerings of corn, however, have been fairly large recently with receipts at the principal markets during the past few weeks averaging around 5,000,000 bushels. Farm stocks of old corn are around 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago according to the trade estimates, but market stocks have increased slightly during recent weeks and are now nearly as large as a year ago. Current offerings are being readily taken at most markets with feeders, industries, shippers and elevator interests all moderately active buyers. New corn is now being marketed in Texas while early crops are being harvested in Oklahoma and parts of Colorado. No. 3 Yellow corn was selling September 10 at Chicago at 99 cents and at Kansas City at 92 cents to 93 cents per bushel.

The corn crop in Europe now promises to be considerably smaller than last season. A total production in four countries so far reported amounts to about 250,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 32 per cent from the production in these same countries last year. In Rumania, the most important corn producing country of Europe, the production is estimated at only 157,471,000 bushels compared with 251,415,000 bushels in 1929. The Hungarian crop is more than 27 per cent below that of last year and the Bulgarian crop about 10 per cent below.

OATS CROP ABOVE EXPECTATIONS

Domestic oats markets have weakened with other grains during the past few week but are selling at about the same prices at the present markets as a month ago. Good harvest weather increased oat yields above early expectations and the crop was estimated at September 1 at 1,391,000,000 bushels. This is about 75,000,000 bushels over the August 1 estimate and 157,000,000 bushels over the 1929 crop. The shortage of corn, however, is increasing the consumption of oats and reports to the Department toward the last of August indicated that farmers intended selling only about half as many oats as in recent years.

Barley markets have declined slightly along with wheat and corn but feeders are turning more to this grain and cash markets have had independent strength. In the more important barley producing states such as North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska where barley is an important cash crop, it appears that a much greater proportion of the crop than usual will be utilized for feed. Farmers in the north Central States report an intention of selling only about one-third as much barley as the average of the past five years. Prospects for barley improved during August because of favorable harvesting weather and the crop was esti-

mated September 1 at 323,000,000 bushels, or about 19,000,000 bushels over last year's harvest.

At the close of the market September 10 best malting barley was quoted at Minneapolis at 58 cents to 60 cents and feed barley at 46 cents to 50 cents per bushel. Barley production in foreign countries is smaller than last season. The production in seventeen European countries is reported at 583,000,000 bushels or more than 11 per cent below the harvest in these same countries in 1929. The German crop is about 25,000,000 bushels smaller than last year and the Roumanian crop about 18 per cent below that of 1929.

Grain sorghums are not turning out so well as was indicated a month ago. The September 1 estimate placed the crop at 82,900,000 bushels compared with August 1 estimate of 92,900,000 bushels and last season's small crop of 100,800,000 bushels. The smaller supplies are reducing market offerings and prices are holding steady.

LEGGE FIGHTS MODIFICATION OF FARM LAW

Because the fundamental principles of the law are sound, attempts to "tinker" with the Agricultural Marketing Act without further experience would tend to slow down progress, the chairman of the Federal Farm Board, Alexander Legge, declared in his recent oration at the Iowa State Fair in Des Moines. It would be a mistake at the present time to attempt to amend or modify the law, Mr. Legge stated.

"Don't think that any agency can legislate agriculture into prosperity," the chairman of the board asserted. "Governmental assistance can do much, first in the way of supplying more accurate information as to the relative supply and demand of the various commodities produced and can assist in the setting up of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations, whose sole interest will be that of getting the best possible return to the producers, and, further, can aid in financing these organizations until they have gained sufficient strength as to make further financial aid unnecessary."

The board believes that co-operative program which it is developing under the act is sound and offers the best hope for permanent improvement of the financial position of agriculture, Mr. Legge remarked. The problem of the board is to apply sound business principles to industry, he said, and the work includes adjustment of production to meet demands rather than blind producing without regard for the market.

BENEFIT SEEN IN DROUGHT

Drought conditions have demonstrated the advantage of farm organization, the chairman of the farm board asserted, since organized farmers are in a position to get emergency assistance immediately either through their own national set-up or direct from the board. Collective responsibility is necessary to obtain relief, he said, and farmers belonging to a co-operative are in a position to give it without delay.

In recommending adjustment of production to potential market requirements, the board, Mr. Legge said, is not proposing "anything radical or socialistic," but it is trying to lead to the application of "a sound business principle that those in virtually all other industries long since came to realize was a first essential to success."

THE 1930 oats production as reported by 13 countries totals 2,125,225,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.3 from that of the same countries last year. The United States showed an increase of 6.7 per cent, while the nine European countries reported show a decrease of nearly 14 per cent.

PRODUCTION of wheat in Germany for 1930 is estimated at 128,602,000 bushels, according to a cable to the foreign service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The rye production is now placed at 298,802,000 bushels, 6.6 per cent below the 1929 harvest.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

EVEN though as a grain elevator the old building by the railroad track ceases to be of any use in that respect, it need not matter, for it can easily be transformed into a feed mill whose services are desired more and more by those who would feed the proper ration. If you don't believe it just write (no, not Mr. Ripley) Otto Eriksen, owner of the old Ralston elevator building at Ralston, Neb. Not more than eight years ago Mr. Eriksen came into possession of this property. Since then he has built up a feed mill business, including sales of all kinds of millstuffs and commercial brands to make him one of the foremost in his line in eastern Nebraska.

The old elevator had ceased to function mainly because the city of Omaha had extended its borders so far that the little town of Ralston was all but engulfed. Then, too, the advent of the motor truck enabled farmers to deliver their grain at far away and more central points. The old elevator became idle. But Mr. Eriksen didn't mind. He merely made a feed mill out of it by adding a structure on the south side for sheltering the feed mill equipment that he afterward installed.

In the beginning it was only a roller mill that Mr. Eriksen chose. But soon the business outgrew its capacity, so a second mill of the hammer type was put in. A few months went by and the hammer mill was found to be too small for the demands made upon it, so it was displaced by the big one of the present that has been known to grind a sack a minute all day long.

"In summer the two mills are about equal in the amount of work they turn out," says Mr. Eriksen. "but fall arrives with the feeder lots around Ralston full of cattle and the hammer mill outruns the other by a considerable degree. For then there is the snapped corn to grind and the hammer mill does it to perfection."

Then Mr. Eriksen explained how snapped corn has increased remarkably in favor with the cattle feeder in recent years. Mr. Eriksen himself feeds cattle on the side and ground snapped corn is his own choice as a starter for the grain steers. Snapped corn, as most readers know, is that jerked from the stalks without any thought of freeing it



RALSTON (NEB.) ELEVATOR

of the husks. These are desired as roughage along with the cob after the hammer mill has done its work. With the ground mass going into the feed bunks there is little danger of overfeeding the new steer on the grain portion. Some feeders carry cattle straight through to the finish on this ground snapped corn, except that they may enrich it after a time with additions of ground shelled corn and oil meal. It is to such a class of feeders that Mr. Eriksen caters.

There are the big professional feeders in the Omaha district who buy this snapped corn direct from the farmers who make deliveries of it to the

Ericksen's Mill— Once a Grain Elevator

By GEORGE R. HARRISON

feed lots. But first they are required to stop at Eriksen's mill, get it reduced by the hammer mill process, and then after reloading, continue on the delivery drive. The loads of snapped corn are scooped directly into the hammer mill hopper through a chute opening in the drive way, and it is received back into the trucks or wagons, sacked, at the main loading platform.

As the season progresses, there is a gradual diminishing of the snapped corn passing through the mill, and at the same time an increase in ear corn, minus the husks, for snapped corn will not keep beyond the winter. At times Alfalfa hay is



OTTO ERIKSEN AT THE DOOR OF HIS FEED MILL

brought in for grinding also and to be mixed with the grains. When corn prices advance, Mr. Eriksen gets considerable barley to grind, for some of the feeders consider it a corn substitute. He has ground as many as seven carloads of this barley in one winter. It is the hammer mill invariably that gets the work to do, the roller mill being used exclusively for grinding shelled corn, though the hammer mill also handles a good deal of the same kind of corn.

All season Mr. Eriksen has much shelled corn to grind, for he has worked up a business of supplying meal to the stores in Omaha. For delivery of this he has a truck that can haul five tons at a trip. The approach of spring sees the roller mill running full time, with the hammer mill grinding shelled corn when it can be spared for that and supplying coarse meal or cracked corn and fine meal at the same operation through the screening process. At all times a surplus of all grades of the ground shelled corn are kept on hand for supplying every order. Mainly it is the poultry business that the roller mill supplies with its output, says Mr. Eriksen, the laying mashers, the starters, and growers.

Included in the list of customers at the Eriksen mill, are the dairymen in the district. Besides grinding the corn, barley, oats, Alfalfa, and other things brought in, the mill man supplies them with all the millstuffs needed in a properly balanced dairy ration. Also, he stocks enough commercial mixtures for their satisfaction. And some of these dairymen require deliveries of commercial feeds and feedstuffs that the five-ton truck takes out at

a charge agreed upon in each case, depending upon the mileage and highway conditions.

Taking all things together regarding the old elevator building, it has turned out to be a fine success—something of pride for the town, whereas had



HELPER JAMES FAURHOLDT

Eriksen not appeared, it might have fallen into a state of decay that would have been a disfiguring mark on the landscape.

FIBER IN PIG-FATTENING FEED; A LITTLE IS ENOUGH

By W. L. ROBINSON

Several experiments have been conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station in Wooster, which furnish data concerning the effect of fiber in rations for growing and fattening pigs which substantiate those obtained elsewhere. Some of the Ohio experiments were planned for the purpose of studying specifically the influence of fiber in the ration. Others were conducted primarily for other purposes but, nevertheless, provide information of interest concerning fiber.

Ground peanut shells were chosen as the source of fiber in one experiment. They contain approximately 60.8 per cent fiber. Aside from being highly fibrous, they probably supply very little of nutritive value except possibly minerals.

A low-fiber basal ration was made up of Yellow corn flour, supplemented with dried milk albumen. Corn flour contains approximately 0.7 per cent fiber. Dried milk albumen is a by-product of the manufacture of milk sugar and is dried skim milk from which the milk sugar has been removed. Like other milk products, it is free from fiber. The basal ration thus contained less than 1 per cent fiber. To this were added varying amounts of peanut hulls to form rations containing approximately 2.7, 5.8, and 12.1 per cent fiber, respectively. Several pigs on the basal ration and on the one containing the lowest percentage of peanut hulls scoured so badly it was necessary to remove them from the lots.

In a later experiment, to equal parts of corn flour and corn red dog flour, used as the carbonaceous portion of the ration, equal parts of dried milk albumen and fish meal were added. This basal ration, containing approximately 0.75 per cent fiber, was fed to one group of pigs; other groups were given the same feeds with sufficient peanut hulls added to provide rations containing approximately 3, 6, 9, and 12 per cent fiber, respectively.

That only a very small amount of fiber is needed in the ration to maintain the health and well-being of pigs during the growing and fattening period is indicated by the excellent gains and the low feed requirement per unit of gain for the pigs of Lot 1.

Oat hulls contain about 29.2 per cent fiber and are almost as woody in character as is oat straw. Because of their bulky or fibrous nature, due to

the presence of the hulls, oats usually produce relatively slow and costly gains when they are fed as the only grain to growing and fattening pigs.

To illustrate the effect of fiber on the month of a ration, the relative prices at which each ration must have sold in order for the feed cost to have been the same, are shown. While the differences vary, for purposes of estimation it can probably be assumed that each per cent increase in fiber re-

duced the worth of a ration at least \$1 a ton. On this assumption if two rations were equal in other respects, one containing 3 per cent fiber would be worth \$3 a ton more than one containing 6 per cent fiber. These data are on a basis of \$40 a ton for a ration containing 3 per cent fiber. With lower prices the difference in value per ton would be less, of course, while with higher prices it would be greater.

Balanced Cubes*

The Last Word in Modern Feed Technique

By CHARLES CROWTHER, M.A., PH.D.

Principal, Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, England

MODERN feeding science has taught us that in order to get the best results with any kind of livestock the food supply or ration needs to be nicely balanced to suit the requirements of each class both for maintenance and production. Thus a ration of roots, hay, and cereals is inadequate for high-producing milch cows because of its deficiency in proteins and possibly also mineral ingredients. For similar reasons, feeds composed solely of cereals cannot produce satisfactory results with swine or poultry. A ration to be properly balanced, therefore, must almost inevitably be a blend of various classes of feedingstuffs. Apart from these scientific reasons there are also sound practical advantages in having mixtures of foods rather than trusting too much to any individual feedingstuff, however, well-known and popular it might be. We need but mention the element of palatability, an all-important factor where heavy rations must be consumed and which is more easily ensured through a complex mixture of foods than with simple substances.

The real benefits of the balanced ration, however, can be acquired only if it be consumed as a whole, the animal being left no option to select certain ingredients and reject others. This is almost impossible of attainment unless all the ingredients are reduced to a mealy condition and then intimately mixed together. It has been the usual practice therefore to supply these balanced feeds in the form of meals and feed them as such.

Meal feeding, however, has certain deficiencies. To begin with, meals are bulky and require considerable storage space; moreover, they do not keep as well as if the same materials were whole or even in coarse fragments; the situation is aggravated should the meal contain an appreciable amount of oil or an excess of moisture. Furthermore, when portioned out in a dry state to livestock as they usually are, they being of a dusty nature, create irritation in the respiratory organs of the animal when inhaled through the nostrils. Then, too, serious waste occurs because of the ease with which this light, loose material is nosed or rooted out of the feed box and thus irretrievably lost. Under outdoor conditions, especially when winds prevail, the loss is still greater when the feed is dumped on the ground or fed in bunks or self-feeders. These shortcomings have always been recognized by manufacturers of mixed feeds, so for several years many British firms marketed their meal mixtures in the form of cakes. These were prepared by compressing the mixtures after having added a small proportion of molasses or some other binding agent. These slabs, known as "compound cakes," were in size and shape very like the familiar linseed and cottonseed oil cakes. As each cake weighed several pounds, it required to be broken up into small pieces before it could be used for feeding purposes. Stockmen objected to this breaking up process mainly because it involved much extra work and because it resulted in the production of a considerable amount of meal.

With a view to eliminating these objectionable

characteristics, a great deal of experimentation was carried on by the pioneer milling concerns of England. One company finally succeeded in producing compound feeds which were shaped like small cubes or nuts and made them in several sizes, that is, graduated according to the class of animal for which they were intended. At first it was found difficult to make the cubes sufficiently hard to withstand rough handling and the shocks of transportation and firm enough to retain their shape during a reasonable period of storage on the farm. Consequently, although the job of breaking up the cakes had been eliminated, there still remained the mealing trouble to overcome as the meal residue naturally militated against the practical success of the cubes. With the coming of greatly improved and refined cubing machinery, however, the difficulty referred to has been entirely removed, which explains why the introduction of the feeding cube into British farm practice has met with such extraordinary success during the last few years.

The advantages of cubed feeds from the practical point of view may be briefly summed up thus:

They enable accurate rationing to be carried out with a minimum of labor.

They are cleaner and more easily handled and stored than meals or ordinary molassed feeds.

They keep fresh and wholesome much longer.

Loss of feed from feeding boxes, bunks or self-feeders is reduced to a negligible amount whether the cubes are fed indoors or out on the range.

The feed receptacle is less apt to get foul, hence a much more sanitary and hygienic feeding regime is apparent.

From the scientific viewpoint also there is much to be said in favor of the cube. In the first place, efficient mastication and admixture of the food with saliva is secured. With ordinary meals the food is either swallowed with so little mastication taking place that digestive troubles are apt to ensue, or else the animal takes so much time chewing each mouthful of meal that it cannot eat its daily allotment of the heavy rations required for combined high production. The cube brings the teeth effectively into play and secures a manner of eating closely comparable with that imposed by natural foods.

Of greater importance still is the certainty which the cube ensures that the various ingredients of the ration will be consumed in the all-together or exactly as the formula provides, that is, in the correct proportions demanded for proper balance. There can be no picking and choosing by the animal; every mouthful is so uniform in character that the work of the digestive organs can be regularized with that nicety which is so essential to the steady progress of the animal. The same advantage likewise applies to the feeding of poultry. The bird's pointed beak enables a certain degree of selection to be made from even a finely-ground mixture of meals when it is fed in loose form, whereas if that same mixture be prepared in cubed form the small cubes or pellets must necessarily be picked up and swallowed whole. When it is fed a bulk mash, the fowl bills it and scratches it out of the hopper and it is lost, whereas, if a few

pellets happen to drop out they can be readily picked up from the litter.

It is much easier to secure palatability and a regular consumption of heavy rations of concentrated foods when they are given in the form of cubes than when fed as meals. As bearing out the statement just made we quote from the record of the herd of pedigreed dairy cows at the Harper Adams Agricultural College which, throughout the past two and a half years have received the whole of their concentrated foods in cube form. These British Friesian cows have maintained an average annual milk yield of 12,500 to 13,000 pounds per head with three individual records of 20,000 pounds. In some cases the daily allowance of concentrated cubed foods exceeded 30 pounds, yet it was consumed without difficulty. Similiar favorable experience is reported from other quarters in the use of cubes for sheep, lambs, swine, and other animals.

In no direction perhaps does the introduction of the cube feed offer greater promise than in the nutrition of poultry. The modern intensification of poultry husbandry has necessitated a revolution in feeding methods. Under large-scale conditions the old-fashioned system of feeding grain and wet mash became impracticable owing to the heavy labor demand involved. For several years therefore the commercial poultryman gradually drifted toward dry mash. More recently it was satisfactorily demonstrated that a further economy of labor could be effected by using the all-mash system and entirely eliminating grain feeding. The chief drawback to this method, however, would seem to be the difficulty of securing a sufficiently high per capita consumption of the dry "all-mash" feed during daylight hours to exploit to the full the egg-laying propensities of the birds. Hence, in many plants they have resorted to artificially lighted poultry houses in order to obtain an extended feeding period each 24 hours.

It must be admitted that any fowl having a pointed beak is ill-adapted for the quick consumption of mealy food. Its natural food, and for the prehension of which its beak is suited, consists of grains and seeds and fragments of animal and mineral matter of similar size. This leads to the simple suggestion that a more satisfactory consumption of artificial foods will be secured if they be given in like form—that is, as small cubes or pellets of about the same size as kernels of grain. This seems to be the latest development of the cubing movement and experience thus far with these pellets is distinctly favorable to that system of feeding. It is not without significance that the largest poultry concern in Great Britain has already installed a cubing plant.

Considering its possibilities in the way of increased food consumption and resultant increase of production, the all-mash pellet, in plain words, is more economical because the cost of producing a dozen eggs or a pound of flesh is much lower. With the adoption of pellet rations the business of poultry feeding would seem to have been much simplified—no grain, no preparing of wet mash, just one straight food throughout for each class of birds or each stage of growth, and that food in a hard, granular form ideal for feeding from troughs, self-feeders or broadcasted in the litter, with wastage reduced to a minimum.

While the conversion of meals into cubes might be expected to add to the cost of the food, such extra cost should be very small, due to the recent improvements which have been made in cubing machinery. Regardless of that, it is quite evident that if they sell at slightly higher price than bulk all-mash feeds, such extra cost is more than outweighed by the pellets' advantages in labor saving, reduction of waste, and improved feeding results.

GOBBLER FEED DATA ON WAY

What the correctly-fed turkey gobbler will eat in the fall of 1930 is now being worked out at Miles City, Mont., where the Federal Department of Agriculture has established a range experiment station for turkeys. The data gathered in various trials there will be released for the benefit of dealers, feeders, and feed manufacturers interested in

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knowing the most economical feed formulas for the long pro-Thanksgiving period during which the gobblers are developed for the market.

Feed cost will be the crux of the experiment, now started, to show the comparative expense of raising turkeys in confinement and on range.

DROUGHT-STRICKEN POULTRY RAISERS TURN TO SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

Further recognition of Semi-Solid Buttermilk as one of the important factors in successful poultry raising has recently been received, J. E. Kehoe, president of the Consolidated Products Company of Chicago, believes.

Mr. Kehoe bases his statement on increased orders from the drought stricken sections of the country where wheat is now being used to a greater extent than ever before as feed. This would indicate, he states, that full recognition has been given the nutritious elements and digestive qualities of the semi-solid product.

The use of semi-solid as an aid to the digestion of wheat and other small grains has been recommended by experts as a means of preserving the health and productivity of the fowls. It is acclaimed as one of the best foods obtainable for this purpose.

Wheat, used without the use of such an aid to digestion, frequently causes undesirable and somewhat costly complications to arise. Wise poultry raisers guard against such an emergency by protecting their broods with the proper safeguards in their diet.

Tests have shown that semi-solid, rich in proteins and abounding in other health-giving qualities, is not only efficient but economical as well.

It is rich creamery buttermilk, reduced by a drying process to a thick paste. Nothing has been added, nor is anything removed. Depending upon the needs it may be diluted or used straight. It is obtainable in quantities ranging from small drums to carload lots and is thus available to the small rancher as well as the large producer.

The palatability of semi-solid, as well as its beneficial effects, has been proved by a long series of scientific tests. Of course, the food value of ordinary milk, buttermilk and even skim milk, is well known. However, the danger of tubercular infection has been eliminated by pasteurization from semi-solid.

A steadily increasing number of successful poultry raisers in all sections of the country now include semi-solid in the regular diets. Dealers report increasing sales and satisfied customers.

Many of the large fattening plants purchase the product in carload lots and have found it a most satisfactory and speedy medium in preparing the birds for the markets.

Semi-solid likewise has been given a definite and important place in hog-raising. Its users among hog raisers are becoming legion. Splendid and profitable results are reported and the animals show a decided liking for this type of food.

Several experimenters have segregated their hogs while making tests of semi-solid, feeding it to only one group. The results, they declare, in size, quality of pork and other desirable features are strongly in favor of those which have been fed on semi-solid.

FEED SHORTAGE AVERAGES 990 POUNDS PER HEAD

In 28 states which have been more or less affected by the drought, there is an average shortage of 990 pounds of feed per animal.

This is the salient fact disclosed by special reports compiled from 120,000 crop correspondents of the United States Department of Agriculture. To meet the situation, Secretary Hyde suggests that there are available 366,000,000 bushels of wheat for feeding purposes. Previous estimates of the amount of wheat which would be used for feed this year have run from 90,000,000 to 140,000,000 bushels.

In 1923, when no such disparity existed between corn and wheat prices, as now rules the market,

over 100,000,000 bushels of the bread grain were utilized on the feed lot.

Declaring that the feed supply this fall is shorter than in any year since 1901, Secretary Hyde announces that "the survey shows Arkansas with a percentage of only 33 per cent of the five-year average feed supply, is the state most seriously affected." Other states showing less than half the usual feed supply are West Virginia, Kentucky, and Virginia. The only state reported on which showed an excess of feed production over the five-year average is Wisconsin. The percentage for Illinois was 75; for Iowa, 84; for Michigan, 80; and for Indiana, 75.

A MASH WITH POLISH

A laying mash mixture which will analyze approximately 19 per cent protein, has been suggested by an association of rice processors. It is as follows:

- 20 pounds of gray shorts.
- 20 pounds of rice bran.
- 20 pounds of fine-ground oats, or ground oat groats.
- 15 pounds of meat scraps.
- 10 pounds of yellow corn feed meal.
- 5 pounds of rice polish.
- 5 pounds of alfalfa leaf meal, or fine-ground choice meal.
- 5 pounds of cottonseed meal.

Such a mix, of course, does not provide the mineral needs of the poultry, and dried milk concentrates, in addition to mineral supplements may be worked into the ration.

HAY MARKET STRONGER

Hay markets were generally steady to stronger during the week ending September 5. Offerings of better grades of all classes of hay were light and in good demand practically everywhere, but receipts of medium and lower grades were somewhat in excess of requirements at a few points, according to the weekly hay market review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Timothy markets strengthened at most points with a good demand generally prevailing. The situation remained about unchanged at Boston with the new crop selling on arrival at firm prices. Demand was reported about equal to the light receipts at New York and quotations remained unchanged. Considerable medium and low grade hay was received at that market, which was moved only at substantial discounts. Arrivals were somewhat in excess of immediate needs at Pittsburgh and prices declined 50 cents to \$1 per ton. Offerings continued barely equal to demand at Atlanta and prices advanced about \$1 per ton. Prices declined sharply at Cincinnati as buying slackened due largely to lack of southern inquiry. All grades of Timothy and Timothy Clover mixed were in excellent demand at Chicago with offerings somewhat below trade requirements. The Minneapolis-St. Paul market strengthened during the week with continued light offerings in good demand. Larger amounts of the top grades could have been placed in St. Louis, but low grade hay was in over supply. An active demand was reported at Kansas City for good quality Timothy. Clover and mixtures of the two which were readily absorbed at steady prices by shippers and local retailers. Moderate amounts were also reported sold out of storage at that market.

Alfalfa markets were steady to somewhat stronger with light offerings readily absorbed. Arrivals of the top grades were reported somewhat below requirements at Chicago. Offerings were also very light at Minneapolis-St. Paul and quotations advanced 50 cents to \$1 per ton on all grades. Receipts showed further contraction at Kansas City with baling and loading operations curtailed as a result of recent rains in some of the principal producing sections as well as increasing activity of fall farm work at many points. Reduced offerings at that market, however, were apparently fully equal to the market requirements since demand has been cut down considerably by improved pastures in the central west and terminal shippers being limited to areas not favored by emergency freight

rates. Extra leafy types suitable for rabbit raisers and dairymen remained strong with the bulk of sales at or near the top of ranges. Meal mills took moderate amounts of hay suitable for grinding. A large portion of the week's offerings at Kansas City was of the first cutting from Nebraska which, as usual, was low in color. The second cutting from that area was reported in the sweat period and the third cutting going into stacks. Recent rains are reported to have damaged some of the third cutting in the windrow. Eastern buyers became less active in the Garden City, Kan., territory as prices advanced. Meal mills in that area were paying \$12 per ton for loose Alfalfa delivered to mills.

Pacific Coast Alfalfa markets held about steady with a good inquiry from the East for top grades, but lack of boat space continued to limit the trade. Medium and lower grades were slow to move and went out mostly on contract orders. Sales to local dairymen fell off somewhat with many supplied until time for new hay to be offered next spring. Alfalfa growers in many sections continued to hold for higher prices with present sales on the Pacific Coast still considerably under those for the corresponding period last year.

Prairie hay prices advanced 50 cents to \$1 per ton on the better grades under good demand at the principal markets. Top grades upland prairie advanced 50 cents per ton at Chicago while medium grades held about steady, but off grades and marsh hay were not wanted. Demand at Minneapolis-St. Paul was sufficiently broad to absorb the light offerings at prices \$1 per ton over those for the previous week. Receipts increased somewhat at Kansas City, but were mostly of low color and many cars carried heavy percentages of weeds. Top grades continued scarce and advanced 50 cents to \$1 per ton. Lower grades, on the other hand, declined about the same amount under pressure of heavier offerings of that quality hay. Higher percentage of low grade offerings is due to the increasing demand for hay causing the cutting over of considerable grass land in Kansas that would have been left for pasture had hay prices remained at earlier levels. Total receipts at Kansas City during July and August of this year, however, were much lighter than for the corresponding period last year.

DYED COTTONSEED FOR GOLF NETS ABOUT \$100,000

Cottonseed in its natural state is a fair enough feed, but for use as artificial turf on miniature golf courses it has an added value when dyed green. The men first to realize this have capitalized their idea to an extent just beginning to be generally known.

The Louisville (Ky.) correspondent of this publication has mentioned in his dispatches of this summer that cottonseed for miniature golf courses had become of commercial importance this season. Now, upon the announcement of the United States Department of Commerce that there are 25,000 miniature golf courses in this country, representing a total investment of \$125,000,000, it is interesting to trace the rapid development of this lusty infant industry which is so strangely allied to the feed trade.

Fairburn, an American who owns a cotton plantation on the grassless plains of Mexico, is a golf enthusiast. Now go on with the story. He found it impossible to develop any kind of a golf course or green on his plantation until he happened to notice one fine day, the lawnlike texture taken on by a layer of cottonseed hulls when trodden under his peons' feet on the loading platforms.

Garnet Carter, of Chattanooga, Tenn., taking the tip from Fairburn, developed this idea on a miniature course which he had laid out on the grounds of his hotel near Chattanooga. He thought it would be a good idea to dye the cottonseed green. The rest is history.

He has sold the patent rights for staining the cottonseed and for certain of his artificial course hazards, for \$200,000. It was less than a year ago, in October, 1929, to be exact, that the brothers

Townsend, of the National Pipe Products Corporation, bought these rights and started the "Tom Thumb" courses on their commercial career.

Next month, on Mr. Carter's \$40,000 course in Tennessee, the national "Tom Thumb" miniature golf tournament is to be played. First prize will be \$5,000.

WINTER NEEDS OF JERSEYS AND HOLSTEINS DIFFER

Jersey cows need about one pound of grain feed to every 2¾ pounds of milk produced daily, while Holsteins require one pound to every 3½ or 4 pounds of milk produced. Extremely high producers, or those on test might gain from a heavier proportion of feed, but not the average dairy cow which is the average dealer's problem.

Basic rations for average cows are listed here. Alternative mixes are listed with about an equal yield in digestible protein, so that the rations may be switched as the ruling prices of ingredients may warrant.

The roughage suggested for the rations is soy bean or other legume hays—1 to 1½ pounds per 100 pounds of live weight—plus access to silage or its equivalent.

1. 13.5% digestible protein.
200 pounds corn and cob meal.
100 pounds cottonseed meal.
6 pounds salt.
2. 15.6% digestible protein.
100 pounds corn and cob meal.
100 pounds rice bran.
100 pounds wheat bran.
100 pounds cottonseed meal.
6 pounds salt.
3. 12.9% digestible protein.
400 pounds corn meal.
200 pounds bran.
100 pounds cottonseed meal.
10 pounds salt.
4. 14.4% digestible protein.
200 pounds corn meal.
100 pounds bran.
100 pounds ground oats.
100 pounds cottonseed meal.
8 pounds salt.
5. 20.7% digestible protein.
200 pounds corn and cob meal.
100 pounds cottonseed meal.
100 pounds soy beans, soy bean meal, linseed meal or corn gluten meal.
6 pounds salt.
4 pounds special feeding bone meal.
6. 21% digestible protein.
100 pounds corn and cob meal.
100 pounds velvet bean or soy bean pods ground.
100 pounds cottonseed meal.
4½ pounds salt.
3 pounds special feeding bone meal.
7. 19% digestible protein.
200 pounds corn meal.
100 pounds wheat bran.
100 pounds cottonseed meal.
100 pounds ground soy beans, soy bean meal, linseed meal or corn gluten meal.
8 pounds salt.
5 pounds special feeding bone meal.
8. 18.3% digestible protein.
200 pounds rice polish.
100 pounds ground oats.
100 pounds wheat or rice bran.
200 pounds cottonseed meal.
9 pounds salt.
6 pounds special feeding bone meal.

When molasses is as cheap compared to corn as it now is, dealers may recommend its purchase for feeding—one to two pints per feed to the roughage of grain ration of Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

THE FEED MARKET SITUATION

Domestic feedstuffs markets were generally easy during the last half of August and the first week in September despite the shortage of feed grains and hay in many areas, states the grain, hay and feed market news service of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A part of the weakness may be accounted for by the decline in corn, which tended downward from about the middle of August after a sharp advance. Commercial feedstuffs were up with corn but apparently the price advance was relatively faster than the increase in market demand. Offerings have also been rather heavy at most markets. In the past month ending with September 3 prices of wheat feeds showed a slight net advance. The unusually

low carrying capacity of pastures in many areas and the reduced prospects of the corn crop stimulated demand and prices advanced sharply during the first half of August. With rather general rains in the central west about mid-August pastures improved, and as the result inquiry for wheat feed slackened. A better demand for flour increased milling activity and the output of wheat feeds became larger. Cottonseed meal prices averaged lower than a month ago with moderate new crop offerings in dull demand. The linseed meal market held fairly steady compared with a month ago at producing centers but were relatively firmer at the central western markets, reflecting the increased demand from the drought area. Gluten and hominy feed were sharply higher with corn, but the demand has slackened in recent weeks. Alfalfa meal advanced, influenced by the higher hay prices. A larger prospective beet pulp supply, resulting from the heavy increase in the sugar beet crop, has forced beet pulp prices to unusually low levels. Tankage prices advanced towards the close of the month. This price change was largely an adjustment to the prices of other feeds.

A recent survey by the Department of Agriculture as of the latter part of August indicates that the shortage of feed for livestock is developing into a national rather than a local problem. The situation has become more critical in the areas first affected by the drought and new areas to the north and northwest are suffering. The corn crop suffered further serious deterioration during the first three weeks of August. Pastures, which on August 1 were poorer than in any summer in 50 years, deteriorated still further, during that period. This, together with the shortage of hay, has forced many farmers to start feeding their livestock much earlier than usual.

Present supplies of feed grains and hay per animal unit are only 70 per cent of the five-year average production according to the survey by the department. For the feed grains, corn (including corn silage), grain sorghum, oats and barley, the present supplies are 68 per cent, and for tame hay and wild hay the present supplies are 78 per cent. In the computation, an animal unit was taken as one horse, one mule, one milk cow, one and two-tenths other cattle, eight sheep, and seven hogs. For each such unit there were available supplies on August 20, of 1680 pounds of feed grain expressed as equivalent pounds of corn, compared with a five-year average production of 2480 pounds, also 660 pounds of hay expressed as equivalent pounds of corn, compared with a five-year average of 850 pounds. This makes a total of 2,340 pounds of these feeds combined, compared with a five-year average production of 3,330 pounds. Computing the supplies of hay in tons per hay-consuming animal, that is, omitting hogs, supplies on August 20 were 0.96 tons compared with 1.25 tons, the five-year average production.

The survey indicates that from a standpoint of feed production, the state of Arkansas with a percentage of only 33 per cent of the five-year average feed supply, is the most seriously affected by the drought. Other states showing less than half the usual supply of feed are West Virginia, 31 per cent; Kentucky, 39 per cent; and Virginia, 40 per cent. Of the 28 states surveyed the only state showing supplies per animal unit in excess of the five-year average is Wisconsin with 109 per cent.

A potential source of feed is presented on farms in the supplies of wheat still not sold off farms. Wheat supplies in the 28 surveyed states to be the equivalent of 370 pounds of corn per animal unit. Relative to feed requirements these supplies of wheat are not large, however, in any of the more seriously affected states except Maryland. Even the total supply of wheat in the United States as a whole is not sufficient to offset the deficit of feed grains.

According to the survey mentioned about 5,842,000 tons of commercial feeds, including wheat mill feeds, high protein feeds, and commercially mixed feeds, are expected to be purchased for use on farms before May 1, 1930, in the 28 states. However, the condition of fall and next-spring pastures,

should these recover, and the degree of severity of the winter, may alter these intentions somewhat. Unusually heavy purchases are intended in most of the states affected by the drought to supplement the shortage of grains and hay and to balance rations containing more than the usual amount of coarse roughage.

There appears no general intention on the part of farmers to dispose of breeding stock. Even in the areas where the feed situation is most critical, most of the farmers express an intention to buy feed rather than liquidate their livestock herds at present prices. In the areas where the reports indicate some surplus of feed, about the usual number of farmers express their intentions to buy livestock rather than sell their surplus feed. Judged by the amount of feed which apparently will be available for the feeding of livestock, it is apparent that some change may need to be made in present plans.

FEED OF RACE HORSE INCITES DEALER TO POESY

Charles Schaefer, president of the American Standard Hay, Oats & Straw Company which furnished the grain and roughage feed for Gallant Fox, winner of the Kentucky Derby and other more recent turf events, has emphasized that fact in a bit of verse which follows:

Gallant Fox is the pride of the day,
He's just a good horse that runs away,
The Kentucky Derby was his race
For no other horse could hold his pace.
Which one thought he had a chance to win
With a rider to urge him through thick and thin
But to Gallant Fox abroad or home
It made no difference, he took the throne.
His trainer says, "He's a Man O' War"
Kept in condition by American Standard hay, oats and straw.

The hay dealer's poem, entitled "The Pride of the Day" has attracted much attention in the East, and was recently reprinted in the *New Yorker*.

COARSE GRINDING BEST FOR SMALL FEED GRAINS

The corn shortage, now pronounced over wide areas affected by drought, may be overcome to a degree by using buckwheat, barley, and rye, as well as wheat, for corn substitutes. In composition, the first three grains resemble corn, and should be used as a carbohydrate source rather than as a substitute for bran or other protein supplements. Small grains, especially wheat, should not be ground too finely when used for feed, as they then become pasty.

Wheat may be used to the extent of one-fourth to one-third of the grain mixture to replace corn. Barley, if of good quality, may be fed in larger amounts. Rye probably should be limited to about one-fifth of the mixture and should not be used if it contains a considerable amount of smut. Buckwheat should be limited to about the same extent as the rye.

Three suggested rations containing wheat follow: (1) Fed with Alfalfa or Clover, and silage—wheat 200 pounds, corn 50, oats 300, wheat bran 50, cottonseed meal 50, and linseed meal 50; (2) fed with mixed hay and silage—wheat 150 pounds, oats 150, wheat bran 100, cottonseed meal 150, and linseed meal 100; (3) fed with Timothy hay, stover, and silage—wheat 200 pounds, oats 200, wheat bran 100, cottonseed meal 200, and linseed meal 150. Thirty-two per cent dairy feed may replace the bran, cottonseed meal, and linseed meal. Ground soy beans or soy bean oilmeal may replace the cottonseed meal or linseed meal, but are less palatable.

The following are approximate relative values per bushel based on digestible nutrients: Corn \$1, wheat \$1.05, oats \$0.46, barley \$0.83, rye \$0.98, buckwheat \$0.72, and soy beans \$1.20. The high digestible nutrient content of soy beans is in part due to the high oil content. Probably, not over three pounds of ground soy beans should be fed per cow daily because of the oil.

PALMO MIDDS used in balanced feeds for horses produce a slightly laxative effect and qualify this ingredient as a conditioner.

MEETING THE HAY SHORTAGE

Dairymen who find their supply of hay short also find the price of good hay very high, says a weekly bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. While the freight on hay bought by dairymen in certain counties may be reduced, the cost delivered will still be high.

Since the situation is such, some suggestions regarding it are offered by C. C. Hayden, Chief of the dairy department of the Ohio experiment station. It may be profitable to cut down the amount of roughage fed or save carefully and use more oats straw and corn stover. Good bright oats straw is about equal to average Timothy hay for cows. When Timothy hay, oats straw, corn stover, and silage made from corn with few ears are fed, the amount of grains should be increased, and a grain mixture containing 20 per cent of digestible protein should be fed. The best place for corn which has been seriously injured by the drought is in the silo, but those who do not have silos can cure it well in the shock and feed it as fodder. A little bone meal might be well with these low grade roughages.

About one-half the roughage reduced (by weight) may be replaced with grain without injury to the cows. The cost of good hay delivered is likely to be more than one-half that of grain per ton. Oats carry 36 per cent more digestible nutrients (by weight) than Alfalfa hay. If Alfalfa hay is worth \$30 per ton, oats are worth \$40.80, less \$3 for grinding, or 57 cents per bushel. Oats at 60 cents per bushel equal Alfalfa at \$35 per ton.

Wheat bran contains 20 per cent more digestible nutrients than Alfalfa. Wheat bran at \$36 per ton is equal to Alfalfa at \$30 per ton. Bran at \$32 per ton is equal to clover hay at \$26 per ton.

Roughages may be saved by sowing oats for late fall pasture, or rye for both fall and spring pasture. Some dry roughage should be fed with the oats or rye pasture, but the amount may be reduced.

This is not a time to reduce the total nutrients fed. Liberal feeding is more profitable, and the cows will be in better condition for another year. If costs must be reduced, dispose of the poorest cows.

COD LIVER OIL EFFECTS LARGE PRODUCTION GAIN

White Leghorn pullets fed 2 per cent of cod liver oil at the South Carolina Experiment Station produced 119 eggs per bird from November 1 to April 30 while similar pullets fed no oil produced 107.4 eggs. The egg production of barred Plymouth Rocks during the same period was 111.4 and 106.5 eggs, respectively.

The eggs of the Rocks were used for hatching, and it was found that the fertility of the cod liver oil eggs was 91 per cent and of the lot receiving no oil 85.4 per cent. The hatchability for these groups was 61.4 and 41.3 per cent, respectively.

SWEET FEED FOR POULTRY

A hen's egg is 75 per cent water, and that is one of the reasons why molasses has proved productive as a poultry feed ingredient.

Results of feeding tests at Ohio State University indicate that cane molasses may be used to replace grain pound for pound up to 10 per cent of the ration for growing chicks and laying hens. At this rate, it is a mild laxative, causes increased water consumption, and contributes toward the health and condition of the birds, but in larger amounts it creates thirst and causes the birds to drink too much water.

STATE OFFICIAL HINTS AT HAY PROFITEERING

Although Montana has plenty of hay and cattle, a problem has arisen because in many instances the cattle are in one part of the state and the hay in another, according to Lieutenant Governor Frank A. Hazlebaker. Profiteering in hay is a possibility, he said.

"If the members of the Federal Farm Board and the outstanding leaders of Montana who are displaying a keen interest in the agricultural and

livestock situation can accomplish the feat of getting Montana's cattle and Montana's hay together, they will have solved a puzzling problem," he declared.

"Hay prices are not as high as have been stated, but we are approaching a situation where 'hay bootleggers' and profiteers are grabbing up all the hay in sight on the strength of the fact that it will be wanted by the Government," he said. "I have definite information of cases where options have been taken on hay in 1,000-ton lots on the basis of 50 cents per ton paid for the privilege of buying or giving up the option within a prescribed period of days. Federal as well as state action should be brought against these operators who are attempting to clean up fortunes at the expense of cattlemen by tying up and holding the hay until cattlemen are forced to pay the price."

"PANIC BUYING" OF FEED SAID TO BE UNWARRANTED

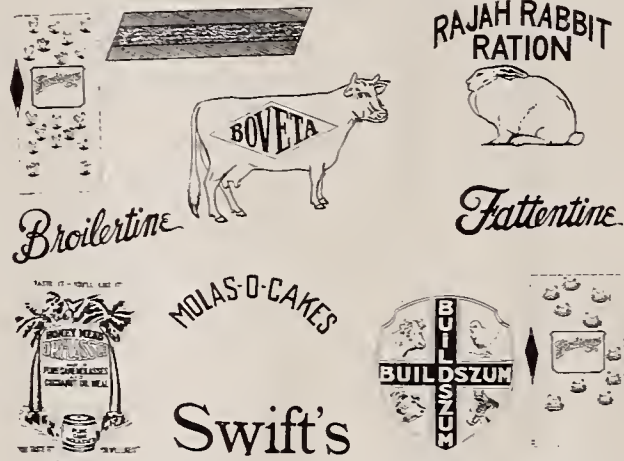
There is no occasion for "panic buying" of feeds or selling of livestock as a result of the drought, and farmers should not hoard feedstuffs or sell stock at sacrifice prices because of fear of a feed shortage, the director of extension work of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. C. W. Warburton, stated in a radio address recently.

Orderly buying of feeds must be practiced in the drought emergency, Dr. Warburton said, for a sudden rush of purchases can put prices up "to an unwarranted degree."

NEW FEED BRANDS

"MOLAS-O-CAKES" for stock feeds. Montana Flour Mills Company, Great Falls, Mont. Filed May 21, 1930. Serial No. 300,956. Published August 5, 1930. Claims use since April 1, 1930.

"BOVETA" for animal feed composed of mixed cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls. The Southern



Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans, La. Filed June 28, 1930. Serial No. 302,971. Published August 12, 1930. Claims use since January 1, 1906.

"DIAGONAL STRIPES" for cake flour and for stock feed. Charleston Milling & Produce Company, Charleston, W. Va. Filed January 24, 1930. Serial No. 295,152. Published August 19, 1930. Claims use since on or about July, 1929.

"FATTENTINE" for poultry feed. Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc., Waverly, N. Y. Filed May 16, 1930. Serial No. 300,691. Published August 19, 1930. Claims use since January, 1930.

"BROILERTINE" for poultry feed. Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc., Waverly, N. Y. Filed May 16, 1930. Serial No. 300,692. Published August 19, 1930. Claims use since January, 1930.

"RAJAH RABBIT RATION" for rabbit food. Rajah Rabbitry, Inc., Wichita, Kan. Filed January 2, 1930. Serial No. 294,320. Published August 26, 1930. Claims use since March 15, 1919.

"SWIFT'S" for stock feeds, poultry feeds, fox feeds, and other products. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed May 16, 1930, under section 5b of the act of 1905, as amended in 1920. Serial No. 300,686. Published August 26, 1930. Claims use since 1898 for poultry; January, 1903, for stock feeds and poultry feeds, and January 30, 1928, for fox feeds.

"DRY-LASS CO." for stock feed. Packer Products Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Filed May 31, 1930. Serial No. 302,006. Published August 26, 1930. Claims use since May 10, 1930.

"BIRDSEY'S FEEDING HENS." Birdsey Flour Mills, Macon, Ga. Filed July 10, 1930. Serial No. 303,315. Published August 26, 1930. Claims use since November 27, 1929.

"BUILDSZUM" for dairy feeds. Dixie Feed Company, Savannah, Ga. Filed April 21, 1930. Serial No. 299,189. Published September 2, 1930. Claims use since April 7, 1930.

BEANS

STUDY BEAN DISEASE

Operators of bean elevators in the west will be among those indirectly benefited from bean disease research being prosecuted at Twin Falls, Idaho.

The disease control experiments are being conducted by the state's department of plant pathology. The work which is being carried on in connection with the development of resistance to bean mosaic or leaf curl has given very promising results. Several selections of Great Northern beans have been made which have shown marked resistance and exceptionally high yield. These are being increased this year and compared with various certified lots of Great Northern and next season will be distributed among a few careful growers in the Great Northern seed producing sections of southern Idaho, where they will be again compared with the certified Great Northern beans.

It is hoped by authorities in charge of the work, that the marked resistance which has been developed will continue and that a solution may be reached for the bean mosaic problem.

PEA WEEVIL CAMPAIGN

At the experiment station in Moscow, Idaho, work has just been started on pea-weevil research by an entomologist and student assistant.

The pea weevil has caused a loss of thousands of dollars annually in the Palouse area for years. No satisfactory control has yet been developed and in fact little is known about the insect. The work being carried on this year is that of gathering all possible data on the life history and habits of the insect which may eventually lead to a means of control in Idaho and other states.

CORN IN BEANS

In a news bulletin circulated among Federal grain inspectors by the general field headquarters at Chicago, the following circumstance is related:

"Division Supervisor E. L. Morris, who was vacationing at Bungalow Beach, near Annandale, Minn., during August, reports a sale of White corn at \$11.60 a bushel, and it was ordinary White corn at that. Wishing bean-pole beans, he bought a supply of small limas at 20 cents a pound from a grocer. In due course of preparation he noticed that many of the beans had a hominy corn appearance, so he picked out a handful and took it to the grocer, who said he had sold lots of beans and this was the first time he had seen corn in them. Evidently many summer visitors don't know beans."

CERTIFIED BEAN SEED

To aid growers in obtaining disease-free bean seed, a certification program was inaugurated in 1926 under the direction of the Idaho State Seed Commissioner, and a selection and breeding project for developing mosaic resistant strains of Great Northern was undertaken by the Department of Plant Pathology.

To be eligible for certification, beans must be entirely free of anthracnose and bacterial blight and must have less than 5 per cent mosaic during the early growing season and less than 2 per cent mosaic on a late season field inspection.

Certification has done much toward the elimination of mosaic. This is especially true of outlying districts and isolated areas. However, in some of the very intensively cultivated sections, the secondary spread of mosaic during the growing season has been so great, even when healthy seed was planted, that in many cases from 50 to nearly 100 per cent of the plants were affected. However, even in very badly diseased fields, an occasional individual plant could be found which appeared to be normal and which produced a full set of pods.

TRADE NOTES

During the month of August, 1930, the Zeleny System was installed by the Zeleny Thermometer Company, 542 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., in five bins for the Kurth Malting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; 39 bins for the Ralston Purina Company at Davenport, Iowa; and 19 bins for the International Milling Company, Leeds, Iowa. Materials were shipped for the installation of the Zeleny System in 12 bins for the Montana Flour Mills Company, Great Falls, Mont.

Did you ever marvel at the design and mechanical perfection of track scales, which register with the utmost sensitiveness and at the same time withstand the shock of the impact of 50-ton cars? The same principle and the same engineering skill has gone into the construction of the Type "S" Truck Scales made by Fairbanks Morse & Co., of Chicago. When farm trucks are trying to keep pace with the combine, such scales, with their double faced dials that can be read by the farmer on his truck and the elevator operator in his office at the same time, pay for themselves in a single season in time saved and good will. If you don't know all about them write the company for information.

A new catalog showing a few new designs on feed mixing machinery, has just been issued by S. T. Edwards & Co., Inc., 110 N. Franklin Street, Chicago. A new feed catalog usually shows pictures of machines which you have been familiar with all your life. Perhaps the new models have refinements which the old did not possess, but as a rule, the principle and the general appearance of the machines is the same. This does not apply to the new Edwards catalog, however, for where else will you see the Roller Gate Feeder with lump breaker, agitator, dust damper and automatic feed control in one small unit. This feeder is illustrated from photograph and from drawings, so you can see how it looks and how it works. Capacities are from 110 bushels to 1,050 bushels per hour. The diagram of the Mash and Dairy Feed Unit will interest every feed man, as will the new Edwards Belt Type Feeder and the Edwards Revolving Cone Aspirator and the Jumbo Feeder with a capacity up to 1,500 pounds a minute. These with views of mills and installations make a catalog of great interest to anyone interested in feeds. And in these days who is not interested? The catalog is yours for the asking.

THE AERATION OF GRAIN

By JUSTIN SMITH*

Few things in recent years have caused greater interest in milling and grain circles than the proposal to aerate grain in storage bins. There is little argument concerning the matter, for aeration has always been considered a necessity. Neither is the desirability of taking the air to the grain, instead of the grain to the air, often questioned. The doubt most often expressed concerns the practicability of such a process.

"If this thing can be done, why hasn't it been done before?" is a question frequently expressed. One might as pertinently raise the same query about the automobile. And the answer would probably be almost identical. A better illustration still would be the heavier-than-air flying machine.

The airplane that recently flew continuously for more than three weeks would have performed the same feat 50 years ago, if it had been in existence, and if the skill of the operators and the facilities which are the product of modern engineering and industrial achievement had been then available. Not one single material element was absent at that time.

Men dreamed then of flying. They also dreamed of a powerful motor, and a fuel to run it. But it required the combined effort and ingenuity of many men to produce a practical flying machine. It was

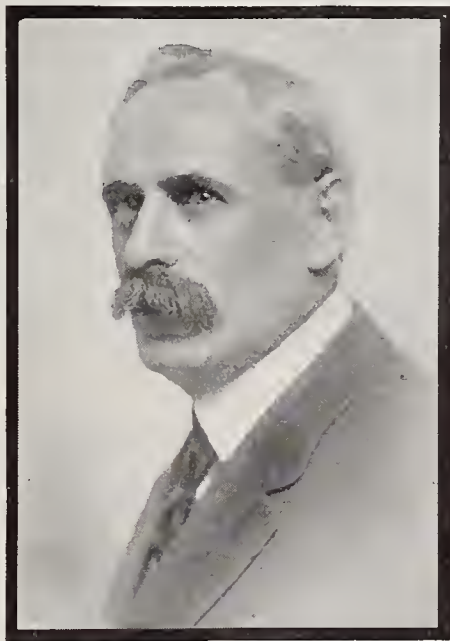
the outgrowth of a dream, if you will, but dreaming alone could never have brought it into existence.

Years ago, men tried to aerate grain in bins, too. And it is perhaps true that the successful accomplishment of practical aeration is also the outgrowth of a dream. Certain it is, however, that much more than dreams went into it. Unquestionably the process that has recently demonstrated its practicability is also a product of engineering skill, a profound understanding of the physics of air, painstaking and expensive research and the practical co-operation of many men. Above all, perhaps, it is a product of hard work and almost inexhaustible patience.

"The aeration of grain is nothing new," says the skeptic. Granted. Neither are manifestations of electricity new. Long before man decided to make the earth his home, thunder crashed over the wide expanse of jungle in answer to the urge of electric energy in action. Long before man ever dreamed of projecting his voice into space through the medium of radioactivity, this same activity surrounded us, penetrated the walls of our houses and filled the rooms in which we lived. There is nothing new about the radio or the telephone or the motion picture, except the co-ordination of natural laws. All are products of the intelligent utilization of constructive effort. So, also, is every worth while accomplishment of man, whether it be a process of aerating grain under conditions controlled by the operator, or a method of manufacturing serviceable and dependable motor cars.

SPROUT, WALDRON OFFICIAL DIES

Stephen Soars, age 67 years, treasurer of Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc., of Muncy, Pa., manufacturers of Monarch Machinery, died at his home in



THE LATE STEPHEN SOARS

Muncy, Tuesday morning, July 29, following an illness of several months.

He was born in New York City, December 28, 1862, and came with his parents to Muncy when a small boy. His father took up farming and owned the farm now known as the Rollin Ebner farm just southeast of the borough limits. At the age of 18 years, Mr. Soars entered the services of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and served faithfully for 18 years, when he resigned to accept the position of treasurer of the firm of Sprout, Waldron & Company, Inc., one of the largest manufacturers of flour, feed and cereal milling machinery in the country, which position he held up until his death. His duties took him to all parts of the United States and many foreign countries.

In 1889 he married Miss Lucilla M. Sprout, daughter of the late Lewis B. Sprout, one of the founders of the firm, who survives him, together with one daughter, Mrs. Ellen Shields, and one son, Harold M. Soars, both of Muncy. Two brothers, John Soars, of this place, and Dr. Charles Soars, of

Philadelphia, also survive. Funeral services were held at his home on August 1, the Rev. R. W. Matthews, pastor of the Baptist Church, officiating. Interment was at Muncy Cemetery.

43 PER CENT GAIN IN USE OF U. S. GRAIN INSPECTION

Federal standards for more than 50 agricultural commodities are now generally used in marketing farm crops, Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, said in a recent address before the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

"In many cases, these standards," Mr. Olsen said, "have been adopted as official by states, produce exchanges, and associations. Their adoption has even been extended abroad."

Illustrating the increasing use of Federal standards, Mr. Olsen declared that whereas a total of 1,339,173 carlots of grain were inspected by the Government authorities in 1918-19, 10 years later the inspections amounted to 1,916,940 carloads, an increase of 43 per cent.

Discussing improvements in the technique of formulating standards, Mr. Olsen said that "where previously it was necessary to describe in general terms a factor of quality it has now become possible to give that factor specific value in the standards. For example, three of the factors of quality in grain—moisture content, test weight, and cleanliness—lend themselves to determination by chemical and mechanical tests.

"A new device for determining the moisture content of grain, based on the principle of measuring the resistance to an electric current passed through the grain, is in process of development and promises to replace the old commercial method. The new method requires only 30 seconds as compared with 40 minutes under the old method."

NEW CANADIAN GRAIN RULES NOW IN EFFECT

The Canada Grain Act, as revised, amended and passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament went into force September 1, and many important changes now are in operation.

The prohibiting of mixing in the four top grades of wheat and the defining by grades of certain grades of wheat, oats, barley, flax, and rye, are among the important provisions of the new act.

The country elevator operator must ship out any carload lot of grain at the request of the holder of the tickets, and if not shipped out within 24 hours after a car is supplied, the elevator operator can collect no further storage fees. Such grain must be shipped to any terminal elevator named by the holder of the storage ticket.

According to the chairman of the Dominion's board of grain commissioners, mixing of grains is covered by the section of the act governing terminal elevators, of which there are three classes, namely, "public," "semi public" and "private." The "public" elevator is not allowed to mix any grades of grain. The "semi-public" cannot mix in the four top grades of wheat but is allowed to take in all grades of grain from the public. The "private" terminal is not allowed to mix in the four top grades of wheat, but may mix in the lower grades. It cannot take in grain that it does not own, unless it is operated by a pool, when it may take in grain of its pool members.

The act provides for the board appointing competent weighmasters, who shall be stationed at every terminal elevator and whose duty it shall be to weigh all grain delivered to such elevators and issue a certificate of weight. The fees charged for weighing and inspecting will be paid by the owner of the grain.

THE Clay Center (Neb.) Grain Company has filed a complaint against the Santa Fe, alleging unreasonably high rates on coal from Kansas.

*From the Northwestern Miller of August 13, 1930.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

ASSOCIATION OF ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENTS FORMED AT MEETING IN CHICAGO

The organization meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents was held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago on September 1. Because of the holiday and also because it was the initial meeting, the attendance was not large. This was expected, but the interest and enthusiasm of the gathering fulfilled the highest hopes of its sponsors.

The meeting was called to order by Charles S. Clark of Chicago, who welcomed the delegates and stated the purpose and prospects of the organization.

R. E. Garber of the Enid Terminal Elevator, Enid, Okla., was selected as temporary chairman, and Dean M. Clark of Chicago, temporary secretary.

C. E. Wood, superintendent of the B. & O. Elevator, Baltimore, Md., who had been the originator of the idea of the organization, was prevented at the last minute from attending, but a letter, expressing his optimism in regard to the society, was read.

Eugene Arms of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau of Chicago, was the first speaker called upon and he gave the following address.

ADDRESS OF EUGENE ARMS

Two weeks ago Mr. Clark, without asking permission, simply wrote me that he had put me on the program for this meeting. It seemed to me then that there was little that I could say to you as terminal elevator superintendents that you did not already know. Undoubtedly that is still true, but enough has occurred in those two short weeks that we may all well pause to reconsider our responsibility in the matter of explosions and fires in terminal elevator properties.

The date of this meeting was to be a holiday, with an all day golf tournament at the club. Also, September 1 is my birthday, but more particularly, I was trying to find a reasonable excuse other than mere personal convenience to decline the job for the reason that I dread trying to make an address. Probably every other man speaking to you today will tell you how pleased and honored he is to have the privilege of addressing you. I am honored, but I am not pleased.

While I was still looking for a good excuse, the news of the Western Maryland Elevator explosion at Port Covington came. Then the news of the explosion and fire which destroyed the mill of the Hogan Milling Company, Kansas City, Mo. A few days later news of the explosion and fire which destroyed the Devereau Terminal Elevator at Minneapolis came to us. And only this morning comes news of an explosion in a floating transfer elevator at New York, but details are lacking.

The property damage in each case was large, and property destroyed by fire is forever lost. The destruction of valuable property by fire leaves the human race just that much poorer. Our productive work is lost and again we must replace the lost labor and material. But the property loss was small in each case as compared to the loss of human life. There is no measure for the value of a life. To those wives and children who are left, each life was worth everything. Millions of dollars could not compensate them for their loss.

My subject is "Common Causes of Fires in Terminal Elevators," but inasmuch as every fire in that class of property is a possible explosion, I want you to keep in mind as I talk, not the monetary loss to the property, but the potential loss of life.

The Western Maryland Elevator was one of the finest and best kept houses in this country. The plant consisted of a headhouse, containing several large iron-clad cleaners, scales, elevator legs, conveyors, and the usual headhouse machinery, also 285,000 bushels of bin capacity. Not a stick of wood in the house. I went through that headhouse, around its cleaners, around its scales, into its basement, and over it generally, and it was clean. I didn't even need to be brushed off when I came out.

The tanks were connected to the headhouse by tunnels and conveyor galleries. I stopped to talk to several men who were cleaning and sweeping in various parts of the plant. Every man was carefully trained to his job and dust was never allowed to accumulate. That was one house in which a dust explosion seemed impossible.

On the morning of August 20, an explosion wrecked the headhouse, killing three men and injuring 18, some of whom were maimed for life and two of whom have since died. No one can more than guess at the cause. The Government, under the direction of D. J. Price, of the Bureau of Chemistry is investigating and writes me that so far they have been able to draw no conclusions. From one report we learn that the sweepers were cleaning in the tunnel and putting the spillage and sweepings on the conveyor which in turn discharged into bin No. 41. The condition of the wrecked headhouse would indicate that the greater force of the explosion originated in bin 41. If it is true that sweepings were being elevated and discharged into that bin that explains the evident fact that the unfilled portion of the bin contained a mixture of air and dust in such proportions as to make it highly explosive.

The explosion may have started in the elevator leg or in the bin. It is scarcely probable that it originated at the point where the sweepers were working although it may have. No one can ever know what caused that first spark that touched off the explosion. It may have been an elevator bucket that became loose and struck a spark in the leg or it may have been a piece of iron thrown into the bin, striking a spark on the concrete, or it may have been a static spark. It may have been a more tangible cause of fire, such as a hot bearing, or a short in electrical equipment, or a match in the grain. No one seems

to know, but the fact remains that the dust was ignited.

I am told that there are still many elevator superintendents who have waded around in dust so long that they refuse to believe or concede the possibility of a dust explosion. I should like to introduce those men to some of the survivors of the explosion which destroyed the B. & O. Elevator at Baltimore several years ago, or the several who have come through with their lives from several other elevator explosions. Those men, many of them crippled for life, could convince you.

I do not have much information on the other two explosions of the past two weeks. The Kansas City plant was not, of course, a terminal elevator, but a feed mill, and I drag it in because a dust explosion occurred there in grain dust causing the loss of two lives.

The Minneapolis explosion occurred at night. Only two men were on duty and they were both killed instantly. The explosion is reported to have been of such intensity that had it occurred when the full day force were on duty, few if any would have survived. Nothing is known of the probable cause of the explosion.

There are two elements essential to a dust explosion, first dust, and secondly, a spark or fire to touch it off. Experiments indicate that dust and air, when mixed in just the right proportions, are as explosive as a gas and air mixture. A static spark will touch it off. There may occasionally in the most perfectly kept house occur a means of ignition. The only positive means of preventing explosion is to prevent an explosive mixture of air and dust from occurring. I believe that is possible, and in many cases of the best elevators, that condition would seem to exist. Positive aspiration and ventilation, applied at each point of movement of grain to draw off the dust laden air, with dust collectors outside are essential. Sweepings should never be thrown back into the system of



PRESIDENT-ELECT C. E. WOOD

elevation and discharged. Bins must be closed at tops, man hole covers must be in place, and bins must be vented to outside. And all accumulations of dust throughout the plant must be prevented manually if not otherwise. The Port Covington explosion spent its force largely in the one bin, and out into the drier. It did not follow down the galleries and the tunnels simply because there was no dust there to explode. Had the bin tops of the adjacent tanks been open, and the tunnels and galleries dusty, it is our opinion that that entire property would have been wrecked as was the Northwestern Elevator in Chicago.

I will not attempt to give details as to the proper construction of a grain elevator. They are known to many of you, and available to all from the several elevator construction engineers.

I seem to have deviated considerably from the subject assigned, "Common Causes of Fires in Terminal Elevators." Nearly all known causes of fire are common to the class, but there are some causes which stand out from the others. Leading both in number of fires and amount of damage is friction. Under this heading comes hot bearings, friction of belts on pulleys, friction of elevator belts on inside of elevator leg or of a shaft in contact with head. Hot bearings are the most common cause of friction loss. The use of plain bearings in grain elevators is dangerous and uneconomical. Fire from a bearing often starts hours after the plant is shut down. Elevator operators have often found fire surrounding a bearing in the morning after the plant has been closed for the entire night. The anti-friction bearings have been developed during the past several years to the point that they are applicable to every type of use in a terminal elevator, whether it be line shafting, cleaners, conveyors, elevator boots or fans. The difference in the power bill, if power is electric, shortly saves the cost of the bearings, and the hazard of fire and explosion is practically eliminated. It is possible for some types of anti-friction bearings to heat. Some will heat when too full of grease. Others have been known to heat when a ball has broken, but a broken ball or roller is practically unknown in the new types of bearings. Also a broken part quickly calls the attention of the operators and the repairs are made before the bearing becomes dangerous. We have no record of a fire from an approved type of anti-friction bearing. The cause and remedy of other friction losses are obvious.

Electrical fires are common in terminal grain elevators. To the investigator who is looking for a cause, the favorite is "an electric spark." In most cases they are probably in error, but the actual record of known fires from electrical causes convinces us

that the hazard is serious. There is now on the market by nearly every motor manufacturer, a comparatively new type of fully enclosed motor. The windings are sealed against dust, and the enclosure is of such construction that a short inside the motor will not, in our opinion, endanger the surrounding property. These motors are considered to be less liable to burn out and of potentially longer life than the open type motor, because the windings are not ground out by accumulations of dust. A good type of anti-friction bearing is used on the new motors, eliminating the probability of a hot bearing, and also the possibility of the rotor dragging on the stator, and causing a short. To accompany these motors are improved types of starters and controls. Those considering replacements should inquire carefully into the new types of equipment.

Spontaneous ignition as a cause of fire is being investigated by the United States Department of Chemistry, in conjunction with the National Fire Protection Association. Fires of the last few years have brought this hazard forcefully to our attention. Accumulations of damp dust have been found on fire. Corn dust seems to be particularly subject to spontaneous ignition. A considerable number of fires known to have been so caused have occurred in bins of oats. These fires have not been in terminal elevators, but in country receiving houses. The remedy is dry and well-conditioned grain and no accumulation of dust in dust houses or elsewhere.

We might call the roll of common causes of fire and find nearly all of them applicable to terminal elevators, particularly the frame houses. Smoking and matches, locomotive sparks, lightning, heating devices, incendiary, steam power, and internal combustion engine power hazards, and drying apparatus. Only the latter cause seems to call for special mention. Many fires and explosions originate in driers. Steam coils should be of the self cleaning type, and should be kept clean. Even then steam should never be left on the coils after the fans are shut off. The steam should preferably be shut off a few minutes earlier than the fans. Fires from direct heat driers are nearly always caused by the clogging up or storage of the flow of the grain through the drier. Occasionally a fire has occurred which clearly indicates spontaneous ignition of the grain in the drier. A wet slug of grain has been in the drier, and due to a choke up or otherwise left there for the night. The combination is dangerous.

I still doubt that I have told you anything you did not already know about common causes of fires in terminal elevators. If I have succeeded in impressing you with your responsibility for the lives and safety of those men who work under you, I will feel that I have accomplished my purpose.

Dust has the explosive power of gun powder, and the nine deaths in three explosions in the past two weeks should cause every man here to go home with the determination to use very known precaution.

Following Mr. Arms, short talks were made by William Recker of Detroit; A. E. Phillips of the Federal Board of Appeals, who called attention to the weevil menace, particularly since the combine was introduced; E. H. Karp, general supervisor of the Burlington Elevators, who told of his meeting with Mr. Wood of Baltimore when the suggestion of a national organization was first made; Ernest Peterson of the B. A. Eckhart Elevator of Chicago, who told of his successful experience with cyanide as a fumigant; J. Frank Smith of the Albert Dickinson Elevator, Chicago, who expressed his belief in the good that the association could do if experiences in meeting problems were discussed freely, aside from those features which the elevator owners wished to keep to themselves.

He also told of a safety device which was installed in his elevator, attached to the idler pulley on the down side of the belt, which absolutely prevented slippage and the consequent burning of the belt.

John Baer of the Fumigation Engineering Company, told of the experiments with ethylene oxide and dry ice as a fumigant, and the methods that were being devised to perfect a thorough mix of the two before being introduced into the grain stream.

C. P. Miller of the Cyclone Blow Pipe Company of Chicago, gave a short talk on dust collecting and suggested that if the railroads were required to put a three-foot door at each end of all grain cars, they could be dumped with the same system and with little more expense than an ordinary truck dump, and should this be done a large part of the dust in a car of grain could be collected before it had a chance to enter the elevator.

With the cumbersome and expensive side door car dumps used at some elevators at present, not more than 65 per cent of this original dust can be taken off at the dump.

The morning session ended with the report of four temporary committees: J. Frank Smith of the Albert Dickinson Elevator, Chicago, reported for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, recommending only slight changes in the original draft of those instruments, principally to eliminate the word "Terminal" from the name of the organization. This permits membership of superintendents of large elevators which are not in a strictly terminal market.

Richard Pride for the Resolutions Committee submitted three: Expressing faith in the organization and inviting all superintendents to join; thanking Charles S. Clark for the great amount of preliminary work he had put in; and recommending to the Legislative Committee an investigation of the suggestion of Mr. Miller, respecting end doors on grain cars.

Eugene Arms, for the Uniform Standards Committee, recommended observance of the design and equipment regulations as laid down by the fire underwriters.

The Nomination Committee consisted of all ele-

vator superintendents present, and the nominations presented by Chairman R. E. Garber, were as follows: President, C. E. Wood, B. & O. Elevators, Baltimore, Md.; vice-president, E. H. Karp, Chicago, of the Burlington Elevator System; second vice-president, R. E. Garber, Enid Terminal Elevator, Enid, Okla.; secretary and treasurer, Dean M. Clark, Chicago. Directors: J. Frank Smith, Albert Dickinson Elevator, Chicago; E. R. Anderson, Midwest Elevator, Chicago; E. G. R. Peterson, B. A. Eckhart Elevator, Chicago; O. J. Knoebel, Staley Elevator, Decatur, Ill.; C. F. Smith, Farmers National Grain Company Elevator, St. Louis, Mo.; William Recker H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Benson, Texas City, Texas; and W. J. Wilkinson, Gerard Point Elevator, Philadelphia, Pa.

These committee reports were adopted and the officers, as nominated, were declared duly elected.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session opened with an address, illustrated with lantern slides, by C. W. Drake of the Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburgh. He showed and described some of the newest designs of fan-cooled induction motors and safe switch boxes of various types.

Commenting on this address, C. W. Gustafson of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, heartily endorsed Mr. Drake's suggestion of the desirability of remote control of all electric elevator equipment, and spoke of the excellent fireproof control room in the New York State Barge Canal Elevator at Oswego. He also spoke of electric lighting and stated that so-called dust tight globes for lights have not been dust proof, but that these have been improved and were now being tested for approval. He also reminded his audience that fuses were put in for the protection of a plant and should never be abused. If a fuse blows it is a sign that something is wrong and needs attention. Fuses should never be wired.

PROLONGING THE LIFE OF ELEVATOR BELTS

The next speaker was O. B. Roberts, western manager of the Diamond Rubber Company, Inc., Akron, Ohio, who said that his subject might be misconstrued, because the really effective way to lengthen the life of conveyor and elevator belts, was to make them better. The making rather than the using largely determines the life of a grain belt.

In 1904, he said, practically all the rubber used in this country came from the wild sources of the Amazon in Brazil. Shortly after that time an Englishman by the name of Wickham took some rubber seeds from Brazil, although it was forbidden by law in that country to do so, and started raising rubber in Ceylon. By 1912 about 75 per cent of our rubber came to us from wild sources but today 90 per cent is plantation rubber and the total used in the world is in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons.

The Diamond Rubber Company makes about 33,000 different items from rubber. To make these 3400 different compounds have been employed, but in recent years the treatment of rubber has become so systematized and so scientifically improved that the number of compounds has been cut to 1700 and of these 15 per cent are the base for 80 per cent of production.

There are four specifications for rubber conveyor belting in common use at this time. These specifications call for 28 to 32 ounce duck with 36 ounce specified for heavy duty belts. The rubber friction or ply adhesion is specified as 12 to 15 pounds, 16 to 19 pounds, and 20 to 24 pounds. The rubber covers are of 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds maximum strength. A 1,000-pound cover and 32-ounce duck with 16-19 pounds friction is the common specification for grain conveyor belts. Such a belt could last for 12 to 20 years under favorable conditions, and average intensity of service.

The question is sometimes raised as to whether a stitched belt will last longer. The cost of stitching put into additional or heavier friction would make a belt of greater service giving possibilities without the danger of breaking friction or cutting threads that is apt to occur in stitching.

Mr. Roberts told how belts are spliced. He suggested that ordinarily it would be advisable, when a step splice was to be made in the field that a metal splice be used temporarily until all stretch had been removed. He also pointed out that lengthening of the life of the belt in service could be accomplished by proper training of the belt on installation, and constant safeguarding against crooked splices, idlers out of line and working improperly, loose equipment, and that at all times the conveyor belt should be in proper contact with the center trougher.

The Diamond Rubber Company has issued a belt manual which contains the latest information concerning belts, their manufacture and care, with full directions for splicing. One of these books will be sent to any superintendent asking for it.

HOW FIRES START IN DRIERS

Bryce M. Hess, vice-president of the Hess Warming & Ventilating Company, Chicago, gave an informal talk on grain driers and how fires start in

them. He stated that every make of drier has fires. From a careful compilation of drier fires, kept over a period of 10 years, he found that of the seven fires in steam driers, two were caused by the grain stopping in the drier from some cause; two fires were caused by dust lodging on the steam coils and igniting; two were from dust lodging on the uncovered steam supply pipe outside the drier proper; and one was from a newspaper being sucked into the drier through the air intake and lodged against the coils where it ignited.

Of the causes assigned to fires in direct heat driers during the same period, three were from the stoppage of the grain flow through the drier; four from overheating of the grain; two from failure of the temperature control device; two from over drying, which is practically the same as stoppage; one from ignition of dust; and two fires to which no cause was assigned.

It is well known that the drying of grain to a point considerably below its normal moisture content changes its physical characteristics. The grain loses its luster and has a harsh appearance. Also the kindling temperature is lowered to a point to which it will ignite at 185 degrees.

Stoppage of grain in the drier is usually due to the introduction of paper with the grain. Newspaper or car lining paper may be crumpled up when it enters, but spreads out and stops the grain. Of course, screens or gratings at the dump would catch most foreign matter and should be installed. A corn cob or short stick would pass through the drier and would not stop the grain.

If grain is overheated through the failure of the temperature regulating device or other causes, the grain may burst into flames. For this reason the steam dryer is the safest.

There is, however, considerable difference in safety in the two types of direct heat driers. In all direct heat driers the temperature is controlled by temperature regulating apparatus, operated by means of compressed air.

Two types of regulating equipment is used, one termed the direct acting, the other, the indirect acting. With both types the thermostat, placed in the hot air pipe to the drier, controls the action of the dampers which admit the correct amount of hot gasses and air to produce a mixture of proper temperature for drying. The direct acting type instrument acts to increase the temperature in the drier by decreasing the pressure in the air line. The indirect acting type acts to increase the temperature by increasing the pressure in the air line. With the direct acting instrument, a break in the air line, blowing out a fuse on the air compressor, or other mechanical trouble will cause a decrease in pressure in the air line and immediately open the dampers from the furnace, allowing the hot gasses to pass directly to the grain and, of course, causing it to ignite. With the indirect acting type thermostat, a break in the air line or mechanical trouble of any kind will cause the dampers from the furnace to close, allowing only air of atmospheric temperature to reach the grain. This shuts off the furnace draft and shuts down the plant until corrected.

Mr. Hess concluded: "One of the fires I mentioned as being caused by failure of the regulating apparatus, was due to the belt coming off the pulley of the air compressor. On Hess Direct Heat Driers we use only the safe, fool-proof, indirect acting type of thermostat. This is the only safe regulating device."

C. L. Cannon, of the Federal Grain Supervisors office, Chicago, gave a brief description of the Hepenstall moisture tester which gives a moisture test in a matter of seconds by electrical resistance, two rollers that crush the grain carrying the positive and negative poles. This was described at length in the July 15 issue of the AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE. Mr. Cannon also emphasized the importance of even loading, that is, mixing different grades of grain before putting it in the car. Trimming cars after loading is also important, otherwise a true sample cannot be taken. He stated that in loading boats, a grade is issued on each lot put in the hold, and that if a low grade lot were put in, the grade on the whole load could be raised if enough of higher grade were used to balance the low grade.

The day being well spent and no further business appearing, the meeting adjourned until Decoration Day of 1931.

MICHIGAN GRAIN AND FEED MEN HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

About 100 grain, hay, and feed dealers and their guests assembled for the twenty-ninth annual convention of Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Association in Jackson, Mich., August 20. The meeting was held in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Hayes.

A meeting of the board of directors was held at 10:30 a. m. Luncheon was served at noon, with a stringed orchestra furnishing the music. Russell

E. Ward of Jackson acted as chairman and toast-master.

Mayor M. R. Hulliberger of Jackson made the address of welcome. He was complimented for refraining from talking too much about his city. The response was given by H. R. White of Scotts, who proceeded to steal the Mayor's thunder and told all the good things about Jackson. At this time the ladies retired to attend the show at the new Michigan Theater.

The principal address of the afternoon was given by David K. Steenburgh of Milwaukee, Wis., "Merchandising for Cash." He pointed out that dealers today must be alert and original in their ideas and illustrated this by telling of several who had given premiums with a certain brand of flour or feed. Part of the cost of this premium was borne by the manufacturer of the product. Mr. Steenburgh found that dealers who had changed from a credit to a cash basis were well pleased with the results. Their sales decreased for a short time and then came back strong. His ideas fitted into those of the Michigan dealers, who have recently made this change in their selling program.

Following this talk President L. E. Marshall, of Lansing, appointed the convention committees, and spoke of the successful year the association has just completed.

T. J. Hubbard, of Lansing, gave the secretary and treasurer's report, in which he urged dealers to support the association, as it was the one means of accomplishing things. He spoke in an optimistic note regarding the future of the independent dealer, who has become a necessity in most communities.

Harry F. Prue, district Federal grain supervisor, with headquarters in Toledo, gave an excellent address on "Grain Grading," especially stressing the grading of smutty wheat, which is prevalent in Michigan this year. He commented on the fact that many cars could be appealed to the Federal Inspection Bureau, and that any dealer who is dissatisfied with his grade in the terminal market should do this without fail.

An address on "The World's Grain Situation" was read by S. M. Bender, in the absence of Kenton D. Keilholtz of Southworth & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

ADDRESS OF K. D. KEILHOLTZ

When Mr. Marshall asked me to present some statistics to the members in convention here, I immediately recalled one of the first statements made by my beloved partner, Mr. Southworth, that "figures won't lie, but liars will figure." Statistics are usually dull and for that reason I will only hit the high spots.

The grain trade is full of romance. A large majority of the people connected with the trade work up from boyhood and devote their entire lives to the business. I am following the footsteps of Mr. Southworth, who spent over a half century in the grain trade. This is my twenty-eighth year. Its ever-changing conditions have a fascination which lend a thrill to the trade.

Recently the Chicago Board of Trade, with its 1,600 members scattered throughout this and foreign countries, dedicated its new 44-story building after 82 years of continuous service. The Chicago Board of Trade furnishes facilities and protection for farmers and dealers everywhere and its quotations can be found in 540 cities and towns throughout the United States. To prevent the possibility of corners, 17 different grades of wheat are deliverable on future contracts. They are made up of three varieties of wheat, and are applied from 1½ cent premium to five cent discount, according to grade.

Many factors go to make up the price of grains. Wheat is a world commodity. More or less wheat is raised in almost every civilized country. Harvesting is continuous throughout the year, starting with Australia in January, and finishing with Argentina in November and December. In this country, harvest starts in May in Texas, and finishes in the Dakotas in August. Harvesting throughout Europe is slightly later, but continues during most of that period.

The weather plays the most important part in price making, as the volume of the crops is so largely dependent upon it. Government figures show that 41 per cent of the damage done to crops is due to lack of moisture and only 8 per cent to excessive moisture. The remainder is made up of other climatic conditions, plant diseases, and insects. After the crop is produced it is then supply and demand that makes the price. Small crops frequently bring larger returns to the producer than large ones, due to a higher level of prices. They also influence the price of other commodities, usually resulting in substantially larger returns.

Our big wheat crop of 1915 brought the farmer only \$15.58 per acre, whereas two years later the returns brought him \$31.68. Back in 1900 they ran as low as \$7.61. Until recently, the pre-war figures of July, 1914, when Chicago May wheat sold at 84½ cents, stood as the lowest for recent years. During the war cash wheat sold as high as \$3.25, and later in January, 1925, May wheat reached \$2.05½. This has been termed the "Cuttin' year," and many of us can still recall it.

In contrast to the bumper crop of 1925, when 1,025,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in this country, a crop of only 636,000,000 was raised the next year, and a like amount in the following year. Similar extremes are shown in exports, which have ranged from 44,000,000 in 1905 to 366,000,000 in 1921. The food administration which arranged credits to European countries was largely responsible for the maximum clearances from this country that year. Our visible supply has ranged from less than 1,000,000 to over 194,000,000. Our per capita consumption of wheat averages slightly less than five bushels per person. France and Italy are larger consumers. France leading with an average of 7.5. Germany consumes more rye and limits its wheat diet to 2.3. In India the consumption is less than one bushel.

An import duty of 42 cents per bushel keeps wheat produced at lower cost in other countries from our shores, except for some Canadian wheat which is milled in bond. Although our country is growing rapidly, gaining 17,000,000 population in the past 10 years, there should never be any fear as to our ability to produce all our domestic requirements.

Strange as it may seem, the area of the state of Texas alone is larger than all the acreage put to wheat and corn.

Enough for the past. What about the present and future? While harvest was bringing increased returns of winter wheat, spring wheat was suffering from drought and our total estimated crop of \$21,000,000 bushels is somewhat below the five-year average. This, with our large carryover, would have been burdensome without an extraordinary export demand had it not been for the calamity which has befallen the corn crop. Due to a reduction in the corn crop of around 600,000,000 bushels, owing to the most serious heat and drought this country has experienced in many years, our normal demand of wheat for feed is likely to be increased from 35,000,000 to over 100,000,000. Bread consumption may also be larger due to its comparative cheapness and the shortage of vegetables. The Government's August corn estimate of 2,212,000,000 compares with five crops of over 3,000,000,000 bushels produced and consumed in this country. Exports are usually small compared with the size of the crop, and around 80 per cent is actually consumed on the farms.

The Canadian wheat crop also suffered from drought and rust damage and while returns should be substantially higher than last year's small crop it may be 200,000,000 under her record crop of 1928. While we have been suffering from the most serious drought in years, crops in Europe are being damaged by excess rains. Contrasting the situation in France of a year ago when she had liberal amounts of wheat for export, France will probably require imports of 150,000,000 to keep her bread basket filled this year. Italy also suffered from crop damage, and will probably require 75,000,000 more than last year. These shortages and the fact that the carryover in Europe is probably 115,000,000 less, and Argentina has \$6,000,000 less, to compete with us during the remaining months of this year, our wheat should find a ready export demand during the coming months.

Russia is not a great factor, but sufficient to give European buyers ammunition to restrain our bullish enthusiasm. It is thought she may export 35,000,000 more than last year. With the amount of American farm machinery which is being exported each year she will no doubt become a greater competitor in the export field from this time on. The Canadian wheat pool's inability to advance the farmer over 55 cents per bushel compared with \$1 last year also puts a damper on the market.

Political and industrial conditions are important factors in price making. Calvin Coolidge recently confirmed the thought the grain trade has had for years in his statement that "value is a matter of opinion, and it is not possible to repeal the law of supply and demand." He added that not even the United States treasury is powerful enough to put an arbitrary price on the great world staples with any permanent success, pointing out the failure of other countries to regulate the price of different commodities.

So you can see that with so many influences the grain man of today must be alert. He must keep his ear to the radio, his eyes to the newspaper, and conduct his business on the day-to-day information he is able to secure. With a known shortage in corn and hay and only a moderate-sized crop of oats, the foundation is laid for higher prices than would have been possible due to the poor industrial conditions. This and other conditions throughout the world, previously stated, should attract buyers for wheat at prices which are only slightly above the lowest prices since pre-war days.

Charles Quinn, secretary of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, talked on the farm board as it affects grain and feed dealers at present. He believes that a victory has been won for the grain trade by the admission of the farm board that the present cost of handling grain cannot be lowered by any co-operative organization. Mr. Quinn said the last card was being played in an attempt to reduce acreage, which could not be controlled and would not solve the problem. He said the greatest economists today believe that the only solution is an unhampered market throughout the world for the farmers' products. The outlook for the grain trade cannot be anything but optimistic, as the present Agricultural Marketing Act has proved a dismal failure.

C. G. Egeley, president of the National Hay Association, made a short address, urging hay dealers throughout the country to support the organization and co-operate in the administration of its affairs. While a tough season is in sight for all of them he believes that other lines which they handle will relieve the situation.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Fred Zinn, of Battle Creek; first vice-president—Bard Pomeroy, of Middletown; second vice-president—Russell Ward of Jackson; secretary-treasurer—T. J. Hubbard, of Lansing.

Directors were elected as follows: One year—L. E. Marshall, of Lansing; three years—D. R. Agin, of Battle Creek; Harley White of Scotts; and Ray Smith, of Lake Odessa.

Most of the dealers believe that grain prices would be much higher if it were not for the load of wheat being carried by the farm board; also, that the drought has done more to relieve the farmers' condition than any part of the Government's farm relief program.

PLAN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION IN MINNESOTA

Plans for the development of a retail feed dealers' association, beginning with a group of dealers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul district were discussed at a meeting in Minneapolis last month.

W. A. Mansy was chosen temporary president and H. L. Brings temporary secretary. Together with Walter Haertel, vice-president of the Central Retail Feed Dealers' Association, who was instrumental in calling the first meeting, these men will form a committee to develop more definite plans

and arouse interest in a dealers' organization. The next meeting will be held in Minneapolis, September 18, and an intensive effort will be made to secure a large attendance of retail feed men within a radius of approximately 60 miles of Minneapolis.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

September 24:—Grain Market Analysts Club, Chicago, Ill.

October 12:—Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Association meets in Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

October 13-15:—Grain and Feed Dealers National Association meets in Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

October 14:—Chief Grain Inspectors National Association meets in Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

October 21-23:—Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Association meets in Memphis, Tenn.

October 23-24:—Association of American Feed Control Officials meets in Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

October 28-29:—Nebraska Grain Dealers Association meets in the Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.

February 19-20:—The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants meets in Syracuse, N. Y.

MILLERS' AND FEED DEALERS' ASSOCIATION MEETS

Frank J. Young, of Alden, N. Y., was re-elected president of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Association at the annual meeting at Conneaut Lake Park, Pa., August 21 and 22. The other officers who were all re-elected are: L. A. Glessman, vice-president; C. C. Folts, secretary-treasurer; and P. C. Harned and E. B. Dunbar, directors. More than 50 dealers attended.

Members of the association voted to obtain a reduction of the mixed feed license fee in Pennsylvania and a committee including W. H. Parker, chairman; S. F. McQuiston, and L. A. Glessman, was appointed to direct the work. Request will be made for a decrease in the fee from \$25 to \$10. A similar reduction was recently obtained by dealers in New York state.

The convention sessions began on the afternoon of August 21 with an address of welcome by H. H. Dennison, Conneaut Lake Park. C. C. Folts, secretary and treasurer, then read his report which was followed by President Frank J. Young's address.

Mr. Young discussed the Federal Farm Board plan, and read editorials on the subject from Buffalo newspapers. He called attention to the fact that many publications which formerly supported the farm relief bill are now turning hostile toward it.

Mr. Young recommended the forming of district clubs to solve local problems. He advised all dealers to adopt the cash basis and related his success in operating on the plan. Pricing of feeds was also discussed. It was the opinion of Mr. Young that dealers should have one quotation for orders taken from the mill door and another for goods delivered. He said that farmers should not be permitted to get the idea that feeds will be delivered to them free because the maintenance of trucks

and the extending of this service entails additional expense for the dealer and he should be repaid for it.

Several members told of their experiences and the results of maintaining a delivery service. Direct selling was also discussed and it was generally agreed that the most effective means of solving this problem was by close co-operation through retail feed organizations.

The August 22 session was opened with the adopting of the resolution requesting the Pennsylvania state department of agriculture to reduce the registration fee on mixed rations from \$25 to \$10. Copies will be sent to all district organizations in the state and their co-operation in the movement will be solicited. The session was concluded with the election of officers.

Problems of poultry feeding, care and management, were discussed by Prof. L. C. Norris, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Professor Norris described the changes which have occurred in poultry feeding during the past few years, pointing out the transition from the irregular plan to the present system of keeping feed before the flock at all times. He said that the all-mash method of feeding has proved satisfactory in tests and has simplified the raising of chicks. He reported that one of the latest developments in the field was the feeding of a ration containing no mineral elements to the chicks and that satisfactory results have been obtained. He said that chick rations should contain starches and sugars but should be low in fiber content. He also advocated that chick feeds should contain from 4 to 5 per cent fats and about 18 to 20 per cent protein.

The entertainment feature of the convention was the annual banquet on the opening night. Edward F. Cooke, congressman from the 41st district of New York, discussed the farm relief program. He declared that if groups and classes of people would remove from their minds the idea that they should receive aid from the Government and would stand on their own feet the nation would be happy and prosperous. Mr. Cooke said that although the new tariff schedule was complicated it would do much general good for the country.

Association Briefs

THE annual outing of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Association at Kingsville, Ont., last month turned out to be a huge success.

W. J. LAWATHER, president of the Lawther Mills, Dallas, has been elected to fill a vacancy on the board of directors of the Texas Grain Dealers Association.

THE MICHIGAN Bean Jobbers Association, meeting in Grand Rapids, September 10 and 11, reported a good attendance. Several interesting addresses were on the convention program.

DEFINITE plans for some of the 1931 conventions are being made already. The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will convene in Syracuse during February of next year while the Colorado Grain Dealers Association will meet in Denver the preceding month.

AT ITS annual meeting at Winnipeg, Man., the Northwest Grain Dealers Association elected the following officers: President, R. G. Beattie; vice-president, C. H. Forsyth; directors, D. N. Potter, G. A. Lawrence, J. F. Cruickshanks, R. Stewart, C. I. Hall, F. Copeland, and F. S. Meyers. J. A. Fraser was re-elected manager.

FIELD SEEDS

RED CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION CUT BY DROUGHT

Red Clover seed production is estimated by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be at least 35 per cent smaller than last year, when one of the largest crops on record was harvested. Acreage was reduced by drought in several of the central states and many growers were forced to cut their fields for hay or to pasture them because of the shortage of hay and pasture. This loss was offset in part by a fairly well maintained yield per acre, with slight expansion of acreage in districts at the edge and outside the area where the drought was most severe.

Winter killing was more prevalent than last year on account of the lack of snow during winter and early spring. Likewise grasshoppers did more damage. In some sections in the drought area, little

growth was made after the first crop had been cut. In general stands were thinner than last year but heads were better filled. Growing conditions were regarded as favorable by more than four-fifths of the growers who reported.

Smaller acreage was reported in all the important producing districts, as shown in the following data, excepting northeastern Iowa, northern Missouri and western Oregon. Sharpest decreases occurred in districts located in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

Yield per acre was likewise smaller than last year; but the decrease was less marked than in the case of acreage, and in several important districts in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon and Idaho, it was expected to be heavier than a year ago. In some districts the drought tended to

(Continued on Page 173)



ELEVATOR AND GRAIN NEWS

INDIANA

Ruge & Gragg have sold their grain elevator at Schneider to Fry & Montgomery located in Carbery, Ill.

The Central State Elevator Corporation recently purchased the Doane & Hillis elevator at Mt. Vernon.

The Cannerton (Ind.) Grain & Feed Company has been incorporated to buy, sell and deal in grain, flour, feed products, coal, and lumber.

The A. Waller Company, of Henderson, Ky., has closed its elevator at Mount Vernon as it is liquidating its assets and disposing of its holdings.

Dorothy Risinger has purchased a half interest in the Nusbaumer Hay, Grain and Feed Company at Montpelier. Her father, O. H. Risinger, owns the remaining stock.

THE DAKOTAS

The J. L. Barney elevator at Michigan, N. D., has been sold to J. S. Aker, of Baker, N. D.

The Monarch elevator has completed its new 30,000-bushel elevator at Napoleon, N. D.

The Farmers Shipping & Supply Company plans to build a 50,000-bushel elevator at Edmore, N. D.

The Letcher (S. D.) Grain Company has sold its elevator to the Benson-Quinn Company, of Minneapolis.

The National Elevator Company has increased the storage space and repaired its elevator at Bartlett, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company and A. B. Gillette recently purchased the McCall-Webster elevator at Dell Rapids, S. D.

Construction work has started on the new elevator which the Farmers Union Terminal Association is building at Williston, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company's elevator at Canistota, S. D., has been taken over by the Shannard Elevator Company, of Bridgewater.

The Farmers Elevator Company is building a 33,000-bushel annex to its elevator at Deslacs, N. D. T. E. Ibberson Construction Company has the contract.

The Athol (S. D.) Grain Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$12,000. The incorporators are W. F. Corrigan, T. Wallin, and H. S. Larson.

The elevator at Hatton, N. D., which Oscar Gilbertson formerly operated, has been taken over by the Ness Elevator Company. C. L. Ness will be in charge.

The Farmers Elevator of Wall, S. D., has been incorporated with a capital of \$14,000. Incorporators are R. C. Gelling, E. Gelling, D. E. Sims, and A. M. McGregor.

The Harvey (N. D.) Grain Company, recently organized, has taken over the John Brower & Sons' elevator at that point. The new company will handle grain and fuel.

The Farmers Union Terminal Association, of St. Paul, Minn., has taken over the three C. B. Nupen elevators at Jamestown, Durupt (Clements ville p. o.), and Sydney, N. D.

The North Dakota-Montana Wheat Pool has purchased 44 elevators, 38 of which are in North Dakota, on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and six in Montana.

The T. E. Ibberson Construction Company is building a 35,000-bushel elevator at Kintyre, N. D., for the Monarch Elevator Company. The house will have 15 bins and two legs.

The Farmers Equity Exchange has completed and is operating its new grain elevator at New England, N. D. The new structure cost approximately \$10,000. New equipment and repairs on one of their old elevators amounted to approximately \$3,000.

Three new elevators have recently been completed at Rhame, N. D.—a 30,000-bushel elevator for the Western Lumber & Grain Company; an elevator for the Columbia Elevator Company; and a 60,000-bushel house for the local Farmers Equity Union.

The Reeves elevator at Jamestown, N. D., has been purchased from the Van Dusen Harrington

Company and is now being operated by a newly formed organization, the Reeves Farmers Union Elevator Company, of which Henry Anderberg is president.

The farmers of Mountrail County who recently organized as the Farmers Union Co-operative Grain Company, have leased for two years the plant of the Arnold Grain Company at Stanley, N. D.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Company, Egan, S. D., has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000. Incorporators are W. Hasvold, L. A. Larsen, A. H. Willard, Joseph Stombaugh, and A. N. Smith.

The Monarch Elevator Company has taken over the Great Western elevator at McHenry, N. D. A farmers' co-operative company has been organized at this point, and is affiliated with the Northwest Grain Association.

The Farmers Elevator Company is building two cement grain storage tanks, of 35,000-bushels' capacity each, at Velva, N. D. The plant will have a total storage capacity of 115,000 bushels when the new units are completed.

The T. E. Ibberson Construction Company has contract for building a 42,000-bushel annex to the Berthold (N. D.) Farmers Elevators Company's plant at Sherwood, N. D. The house will have eight bins and will be covered with galvanized iron.

Contract for a new elevator has been let by the Lake Andes (S. D.) Farmers Co-operative Company to replace the house which burned this summer. It will be of wood and iron construction and will be equipped with modern machinery.

EASTERN

Sitley & Son, Inc., grain and flour dealers of Camden, N. J., have let contract for the building of a new two-story brick and steel warehouse.

The Western Maryland grain elevator at Port Covington, Baltimore, Md., resumed operations shortly after its recent fire. The plant has been equipped with an automatic electric ventilating system which minimizes damage from explosions. (A full report will be found elsewhere in this issue.)

IOWA

A new electric truck hoist and dump has been installed in the Farmers Elevator at Winfield.

William Schumacher is operating his new four-story elevator which was recently completed at Readlyn.

The elevator at Pomeroy, formerly operated by Malcolm Peterson, has been taken over by W. C. Yeisley who is operating it.

The D. Milligan Company, with headquarters at Jefferson, is building a cribbed annex, 24 by 60 by 60 feet, at Grand Junction.

The North Iowa Grain Company has repaired its elevator and covered with metal its feed and warehouse buildings at Titonka.

The J. B. Adams Grain Company, of Omaha, Neb., is operating the Hakes elevator at Nemaha which is in charge of H. D. Black.

The Van West Grain Company has equipped its elevator at West View, (Pocahontas p. o.) with several large electric motors.

The Quaker Oats Company has added new bins adjoining its elevator at Early, for the handling of coal in addition to grain and feed.

The Farmers Elevator Company, of Williams, which recently failed, will continue to operate. Frank Cooley, of Ft. Dodge, is receiver.

The Charles H. Kruse elevator at Silver City has been extensively repaired, and the office has been remodeled and equipped with a 15-ton scale.

The Quaker Oats Company has let contract to T. E. Ibberson Construction Company for the erection of a 40,000-bushel annex to its plant located at Edna.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Company, whose elevator at Holland burned recently, is improving the John Neesen elevator which it purchased for \$6,000.

J. E. Stockdale, formerly a partner in A. C. Miller & Co., whose elevator burned this summer, has

purchased the Little Rock (Iowa) Farmers Elevator Company's plant. George Arends continues as manager.

The Farmers Co-operative Supply Company, of Newell, went into bankruptcy several months ago and made an assignment to its creditors, it is reported.

The Iowa Co-operative Grain Company, of Cedar Rapids, which handles grain for 500 co-operative elevators in Iowa, has recently filed articles of incorporation.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Elevator & Grain Company is operating its new 500,000-bushel annex which was recently completed and which doubles its storage capacity.

James Troy is operating the Gifford (Iowa) elevator which he recently bought at public auction for \$3,325. H. C. Moore, who originally built the elevator, is manager.

T. J. McNally, formerly of Des Moines, is operating as the Toledo (Iowa) Grain Company, the Mesquakie Milling Company's plant at Toledo, which he recently purchased.

WESTERN

The H. Earl Clack Company has covered its new elevator at Havre, Mont., with metal.

The Pierce (Colo.) Elevator Company has installed an electric truck dump in its plant.

The Walker warehouse at Rexburg, Idaho, has been completed and equipped with scales.

Strauss & Co., Inc., has sold its warehouse at Worley, Idaho, to the Worley Grain Growers.

The Portland (Ore.) Dock Commission expects to open its new 1,000,000-bushel elevator about September 15.

The Pomeroy (Wash.) Storage Company is building a 40 by 280-foot grain platform adjoining its warehouse.

The Seattle (Wash.) Grain Company has taken over the James R. Saunders warehouse at Mount Hope, Wash.

The Shannon Grain Company is adding a 45,000-bushel studded and iron-clad grain unit to its elevator at Wray, Colo.

The Milwaukee Grain & Elevator Company is building a new grain warehouse at Kennedy Ford (Potlatch p. o.), Idaho.

The Farmers Union Terminal Association has taken over the west elevator of Winter, Truesdale, Dirks at Wolf Point, Mont.

The Farmers Union Terminal Association, of St. Paul, Minn., has taken over the C. W. Truesdell elevator at Winifred, Mont.

The Central Ferry (Wash.) Warehouse has completed its new addition, 100 by 200 feet, which will be used for the new grain.

The T. E. Hegna Elevator at Winnett, Mont., has been purchased by the Farmers Union Elevator Company of St. Paul, Minn.

The Farmers Elevator Company, Ovid, Colo., has installed new equipment in its plant, consisting of new cups, belt, and head drive.

Because of present crop conditions, the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company has closed its local elevator at Dodson, Mont.

The new 500,000-bushel grain storage unit which the Montana Flour Company built at Great Falls, Mont., at a cost of \$100,000, is completed.

The elevator of the Preston (Idaho) Milling Company has been enlarged and remodeled by the Franklin County Grain Growers Association.

The stockholders have voted to organize a new company to take over the assets and liabilities of the Creston (Wash.) Union Grain Company.

The Globe Grain & Milling Company, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif., has completed its new 1,000,000-bushel grain storage unit at Ogden, Utah.

The Seattle (Wash.) Grain Exchange has passed upon the elevator and warehouse of the Harbor Island Dock & Warehouse Company, and its warehouse receipts will be accepted as legal tender on the exchange.

The 28 tanks which the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company is building at Ogden, Utah, for the Globe Grain & Milling Company are nearing

completion and conveying machinery is being installed. The tanks will be ready to receive grain about the middle of this month.

The warehouses of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company have been leased by the Echo (Ore.) Flour Mills to accommodate the heavy movement of wheat.

The Farmers Union Elevator Company has been organized to take over the Farmers Elevator Company at Opheim, Mont. The consideration was \$16,000.

The baseball team of the Farmers Platte Valley Milling & Elevator Company, Fort Morgan, Colo., are victors for the 1930 season in the Colorado Milling League.

The new 30,000-bushel elevator of the McClarin Grain Company, Winchester, Idaho, has been completed. The plant now has a total storage capacity of 54,000 bushels.

The Tri-State Bean Association recently took over the warehouses at Twin Falls, Idaho, owned by the Trinidad Bean & Elevator Company. S. A. Larkin is in charge.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company has repaired its house at Galata, Mont., and has improved its elevator at Square Butte, Mont., with electrical equipment.

The T. E. Ibberson Construction Company has contract for the erection of a 60,000-bushel grain annex to the plant of the Equity Co-operative Association of Brady, Mont.

New bins are being installed in the old mill building of the Moody-Warren Commercial Company, Boulder, Colo., which will bring the capacity of the plant up to 80,000 bushels.

The Farmers Union Elevator Company, Richland, Mont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Incorporators are P. A. Asmundstad, John Lundeen, and H. L. Curtis.

A new elevator will probably be built at American Falls, Idaho, next year, it is reported, as the platform of the Colorado Milling Company collapsed recently under the weight of sacked wheat.

The Chouteau County Farmers Company has purchased 14 Greely elevators, located at Big Sandy, Big Sag, Carter, Conrad, Floweree, Fort Benton, Geraldine, Highwood, Loma, Montague, Stockett, Runis, Valier, and Birgelle. The 14 elevators have a capacity of 350,000 bushels.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

Eiring & Barkley, of Matador, Texas, have leased the plant of the Mosquero (N. M.) Elevator Company.

The Galveston (Texas) Wharf Company has completed the new 3,000,000-bushel grain storage unit to its plant.

The Oklahoma Wheat Growers have leased the elevator of the Blackwell Milling Company at Okeene, Okla.

Carl Cassidy has sold his interest in the Northwestern Elevator Company, Frederick, Okla., to P. A. Cope, of Lawton.

A transfer elevator property, valued at \$125,000, for loading river barges, has recently been completed at Helena, Ark.

The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Corporation, Enid, Okla., has let contract for protecting all its elevators against lightning.

The new 275,000-bushel elevator of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Company, Sherman, Texas, will be ready to receive wheat the later part of the month.

The Houston (Texas) Public Elevator has been unloading grain in its new unit C since September plant has a total storage capacity of 3,000,000 000 bushels.

The A. Waller Company, Henderson, Ky., has closed its elevator at Mt. Vernon, Ind. The company plans to liquidate its assets and dispose of its holdings.

Glen L. Bruner announces that he is operating as the Juan Mill the elevator at San Juan, Texas, formerly operated by the Valley Grain & Elevator Company.

The Crispin & Crispin elevators at De Witt and at Miami Station, Ark., were recently sold at trustees' sale to W. E. Miller. The houses were built in 1905 and 1906.

The Wichita Mill & Elevator Company is operating its new 1,200,000-bushel grain storage unit at Wichita Falls, Texas. The total storage capacity of the plant is 2,000,000 bushels.

A new grain weighing system has been installed at Houston, Texas, which will serve the Municipal Elevator and furnish a correct record of all grain loaded from elevators to vessels.

The Thompson Mill & Elevator Company's plant at Prague, Okla., has been taken over by the Union Cotton Oil Company. The plant will be managed by sons of the late G. W. Thompson.

The Sanders-Barnard Mill Company, Dawson, Okla., is building a 5,000-bushel grain storage and

warehouse unit which will be completed this month. A large feed grinder has replaced the old one.

The Dodson (Tenn.) Grain Company has changed its name to the Dodson-Crowe Grain Company. G. C. Crowe, formerly of Columbia, has bought a half interest in the concern, and will devote his time to the feed interests of the company.

The American Bonded Warehouse Company, San Antonio, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital of \$3,000 to maintain elevators, warehouses, gins, etc. The incorporators are O. A. Stautzenberger, L. P. Ruedrich, and Mrs. Ella Ruedrich.

The Stanley Knecht Flour & Grain Company, Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. S. J. Knecht, president of the Plosser-Knecht Flour & Grain Company which recently closed its local plant, is one of the principals.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

Joseph Hubka plans to build a new grain elevator at Virginia, Neb.

The Benton Grain Company has opened a branch office at Hastings, Neb.

The Hemingford (Neb.) Grain & Coal Company has recently been incorporated.

A new roller-bearing boot has been installed in C. M. Lantis' elevator at Esbon, Kan.

Anti-friction bearings have been installed in the plant of Ehlers & Binning at Dix, Neb.

The Farmers Grain Company has installed a new boot and repaired its elevator at Graf, Neb.

Orr Bros. have equipped their plant at Clay Center, Neb., with a worm gear electric truck dump.

The Mid-West Producers Association has acquired the Robert Bailey elevator at Centerview, Kan.

Rankin Bros. have equipped their elevator at Holbrook, Neb., with an enclosed five-horsepower motor.

The Minneola (Kan.) Co-operative Exchange is operating its new 155,000-bushel elevator, recently completed.

The stockholders of the Ellis (Neb.) Farmers Grain & Livestock Company have voted to dissolve the corporation.

Sylvester S. Sheller who has been in the grain business at Duncannon, Pa., for 47 years, announces his retirement.

The Farmers Union, of Oketo, Kan., has sold its elevator to the Oketo Grain Company and has gone out of business.

The Albion (Neb.) Elevator & Lumber Company is making modern improvements at its plant to the extent of \$2,000.

Messrs. Real & Easterday have equipped their elevator at Perry (McCook p. o.), Neb., with a pneumatic truck lift.

The W. T. Barstow Grain Company, Lincoln, Neb., has purchased the Clinton (Neb.) elevator which recently failed.

The Colton (Sidney p. o.), Neb., Grain Company has improved its equipment with a 7½-horsepower motor-driven head drive.

The Farmers Co-operative Union has equipped its plant at Cambridge, Neb., with a new distributor, steel spouting, and a feed grinder.

The Equity Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been granted a permit to sell \$100,000 worth of stock in southeastern Nebraska.

S. M. Beadle and Cliff R. Deming are operating as the Beadle Grain Company the plant of the old Burns Grain Company at Wilcox, Neb.

The Farmers Union has installed new equipment in its elevator at Scott City, Kan., consisting of roller bearings and other improvements.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Association has equipped its plant at Colon, Neb., with two head drives and three five-horsepower motors.

The L. L. Swindell Grain Company has improved its elevator at Mascot, Neb., with a 15-ton dial scale and is planning to install a feed grinder.

The C. D. Jennings Grain Company, Hutchinson, Kan., has sold its two elevators at Greensburg and Joy, Kan., to the Security Elevator Company.

The George E. Gano elevator, Fowler, Kan., which burned this summer, has been repaired, and a new office and scale platform have been built.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation purchased the Nye Jenks elevator at Fremont, Neb., for \$200,000. The plant originally cost \$1,000,000.

The Gano terminal elevator will add a 1,000,000-bushel grain storage unit to its plant at Hutchinson, Kan., sometime between now and the first of the year.

The wheat Farming Company, Inc., which operates several elevators in Kansas, and which built three new houses this spring, has opened an office in Salina, Kan.

The Chadron (Neb.) Flour Mills have covered

their grain storage unit and mill with galvanized iron. The elevator has been improved with a 15-horsepower head drive which has a dust-suction fan attached.

The Eagle Elevator Company has leased and is operating the new 300,000-bushel elevator which the Missouri Pacific Railroad recently completed at Kansas City.

The Bartley (Neb.) Equity Exchange is building a 70 by 24-foot coal shed which will have a concrete floor and an iron-clad frame. Part of the building will house implements.

H. Q. Banta, whose flour mill at Oberlin, Kan., burned recently, will not rebuild the mill but will let contract soon for a 30,000-bushel grain elevator and a building for the manufacture of feed.

The Hay Springs (Neb.) Co-operative Grain Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. Among the incorporators are J. R. Burrows, P. J. Nissen, G. F. Koehnke, and V. E. Hermansen.

The Independent Elevators have let contract to W. H. Cramer Construction Company for the building of a 25,000-bushel cribbed elevator at Doane, Neb. The plant will be iron-clad and equipped with modern machinery.

The plant of the Olean (N. Y.) Brewing Company has been purchased by the George A. Mayer Malt Grain Corporation for \$42,000 in a mortgage foreclosure. The plant originally cost \$250,000, and has grain storage facilities.

The Rivett Lumber & Grain Company is reconstructing its elevator at Blair, Neb., which was damaged by fire this summer. The house will have a capacity of 25,000 bushels and will be equipped with modern machinery.

Dunlap & Dove, of Bridgeport, Neb., recently completed a modern 15,000-bushel studded and iron-clad elevator at Alden (Bridgeport p. o.), Neb. The elevator is equipped with a 10-ton truck scale, dump, roller bearings, and other machinery.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

Thompson Lands has built a new elevator and seed house at Windom, Minn.

The Great Western Grain Company has been renovating the elevator at St. James, Minn.

The Independent Coal & Grain Company has remodeled and improved its plant at Lake City, Minn.

A. H. Cook has leased and is operating the elevator of the Benson Grain Company at Heron Lake, Minn.

A. O. Boyum, whose elevator at Lanesboro, Minn., burned recently, is operating the James Gribbin plant.

P. L. Bennyhoop has sold the grain elevator and feed mill at Lester Prairie, Minn., to L. R. Larson, of Morton.

The Warehousemen's Corporation has been incorporated at Milwaukee, Wis., to deal in grain and grain products.

The Erickson elevator at Canby, Minn., has been remodeled and painted, and the feed mill facilities will be enlarged.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has let contract for a 1,900,000-bushel grain storage unit.

The Farmers Union Elevator Company, of Watson, Minn., has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital of \$20,000.

The Farmers Elevator at Roseau, Minn., has built a new concrete pit, rebuilt the elevator chutes, and installed a new engine.

The Kasota (Minn.) Elevator Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to deal in grain, construct docks, etc.

Charles Bredberg, manager of the New London (Minn.) Milling Company, has taken over the Farmers Elevator Company.

The Electric Steel Elevator Company, Minneapolis, has reconditioned the grain storage plant of the Eaco Mill at Waseca, Minn.

The Archer-Daniels Midland Company has completed a reinforced concrete grain storage unit, valued at \$27,000, at Minnetonka, Minn.

The National Elevator Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., has equipped its plant at Warren, Minn., with a cleaning and processing machine.

The W. P. Devereux Elevator Company announces that it will rebuild its grain elevator, at Minneapolis, Minn., which recently burned.

Herluf Utoft has repurchased the elevator at Tyler, Minn., which he sold last year to Chris Hvenekilde who has recently returned to Denmark.

M. C. Longballa, formerly associated with the Littlefork (Minn.) State Bank, has opened the Littlefork Exchange for the handling of grain and seed.

A \$12,000,000 holding corporation bearing the name of Russell-Miller, Inc., has been formed, as specified under Delaware laws, which will take over the stock of the Occident Elevator companies of

Minneapolis, the Occident Terminal Company of Duluth, and the American Elevator and Warehouse Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Harland Flour & Feed Company, Minneapolis, Minn., is operating the Redding elevator at Houston, Minn. D. O. Redding continues as manager.

The Detroit Lakes (Minn.) Grain Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 to operate elevators and warehouses and to buy and sell grain.

J. J. Peters is operating as the Springfield (Minn.) Grain & Fuel Company the plant of the Morgan Grain Company which he recently purchased.

The new 3,000,000-bushel addition to elevator S of the Great Northern Railroad at Superior, Wis., has been receiving grain since the latter part of August.

The Cereship Company has been incorporated as a grain shipping concern to operate in conjunction with the Donahue-Stratton Grain Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Cargill Grain Company, Superior, Wis., plans to increase its grain storage facilities next spring. A strip of land in East End has been vacated for the purpose.

The Powers Elevator Company has closed its plant at Madison, Minn., which is now being used by the Great Western Grain Company as a grain storage unit.

The Twin City Trading Company is building at Minneapolis, Minn., a reinforced concrete grain elevator, valued at \$80,000, which will be completed November 1.

The Sauk Centre, (Minn.) Farmers Shipping Association has taken over the Central Minnesota Flour and Milling Company's plant and is extending its activities to grain handling.

A new 25,000-bushel elevator has been erected at Russell, Minn., by the Union Board which has formed a new company. Grain, feeds, coal, and flour will be handled at the new elevator.

Hubbard & Palmer Company is remodeling its mill at Lake Crystal, Minn., for grain storage purposes and is installing a huller. The grain storage capacity of its two elevators and mill, when completed, will total 110,000 bushels.

General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., have filed articles of incorporation in Delaware for three of its subsidiaries—the Sperry Elevator & Storage Company, the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, and the Portland Flour Mills Company.

The Mayr Seed Company, of Beaver Dam, Wis., has purchased from Ladish-Stoppenbach Company, Milwaukee, the old grain elevator at Juneau, Wis., which has been a landmark for many years. H. F. Binte, who has managed the elevator for many years, will retire.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

Floyd Lott is motorizing his elevator and feed mill at Cohoctah, Mich.

The Grass Lake (Mich.) Farmers Elevator Company plans to reorganize.

The Myers elevator at Arcanum, Ohio, was sold at sheriff's sale for \$2,400.

The former Gleaner grain elevator at Lakeview, Mich., has been purchased by William Hardy, Dr. L. E. Kelsey, and F. L. Stebbins.

The Boggs elevator at Kingston (Sunbury p.o.), Ohio, is putting a new foundation under its house and repairing the damage done in a recent windstorm.

Woodward & Fulstow, of Norwalk, Ohio, has closed its elevator at Collins and has opened its house at Hartland, under the management of William Silcox.

The National Milling Company is operating its new 2,100,000-bushel grain storage plant at Toledo, Ohio. The plant's total storage capacity is 4,500,000 bushels.

The Omer (Mich.) Mill & Elevator Company plans to replace its gasoline engine with electric motors. A 20-horsepower feed grinder has been added to the equipment.

The Hamilton (Mich.) Farm Bureau Co-operative Association has replaced its oil engine with several electric motors. The plant is being enlarged and equipped with sweet feed mixing machinery.

The Bad Axe Grain Company has installed a 10-horsepower single phase motor to operate its elevator at Applegate, Mich. Equipment is enclosed in a fire-resistive enclosure built of rigid asbestos lumber and reinforced concrete over an angle iron frame. Control equipment provides protection against low voltage and overload.

The Michigan Bean Company of Clifford, which recently bought the west elevator of Van Conant & McGinnis, is moving the machinery from the east elevator to its west house where it will operate. The east elevator has been sold to a creamery

company for storage purposes. An electro-magnetic separator has been installed ahead of the feed mill to eliminate tramp iron and fire hazard.

The Piqua (Ohio) Milling Company has taken over the elevator and feed grinding plant at Trotwood, Ohio. The company has moved its Dayton, Ohio, office to Trotwood and has installed new equipment in the plant.

The North Baltimore (Ohio) Grain Company, whose elevator and flour mill burned a few weeks ago, is operating the Fred Kalmbach elevator which they purchased for \$16,000. New equipment will be installed and a large grain storage unit will be added.

ILLINOIS

A. W. Cast, of Fairmount, is operating the J. C. Koehn elevator at Homer.

A new concrete elevator of 175,000 bushels capacity has been completed at Alton for the Stanard Tilton Milling Company.

The elevator of the Pontiac Farmers Grain Company at Cayuga has been taken over by the Murray Grain & Supply Company.

Leon Peterson, of Pecatonica, is operating the C. P. Coolidge elevator at Winnebago, and has added an oil station as a sideline.

G. P. Ellis has sold his south elevator and grain business at Clinton to the Consumers Coal & Feed Company, of which George Wright is manager.

Construction work has started on the 1,000,000-bushel grain storage elevator which Rosenbaum Bros. are building at Chicago to replace their grain unit which burned some time ago. The new structure will cost approximately \$400,000 and will consist of 27 tanks, each 24-feet wide and 110 feet high. The M. A. Long Construction Company is erecting the plant.

An item appeared in our last issue that the E. T. McFadden Grain Company, of Havana, had succeeded G. C. McFadden & Co., of Peoria. This information was incorrect, as the E. T. McFadden Grain Company, headed by E. T. McFadden, who was formerly a member of the B. H. McFadden & Sons, of Havana, has taken over the elevators of the business of the latter company; and the E. T. McFadden Grain Company is now operating at Havana, Bishop, Conover, Oakford, Kilbourne, Atterberry, and Saida. The former firm of B. H. McFadden & Sons also operated elevators at Forest City, Bishop, Teheran, and New Holland. The elevator at Forest City was leased on July 1 to the Turner-Hudnut Company, of Pekin. The elevator at New Holland was sold July 1 to the Sullivan Grain & Coal Company, W. J. Sullivan, manager. The elevator at Teheran has not been in operation for over two years, due to the fact that the state put a hard road right up against the elevator and scales making it rather dangerous to try to operate it. The Long Branch elevator is now being operated by the Turner-Hudnut Company, and the one at Biggs is owned and operated by McFadden & Co., of Peoria. The G. C. McFadden & Co., of Peoria, has not dissolved partnership but is operating as described in an article on Page 141 of this issue.

CANADA

Work has started on two large buildings for the World Grain Exhibition which is to be held in Regina, Sask., in 1932.

The new 2,500,000-bushel elevator which the Canadian Steamship Lines is building at Kingston, Ont., will be opened this month.

The Alberta Wheat Pool will have 439 country elevators in operation during the marketing season. The Pool is rebuilding two elevators which were recently destroyed by fire.

FIRES—CASUALTIES

Derby Line, Vt.—Fire destroyed the grain plant of H. W. Demick, Inc.

Jefferson, Iowa.—The D. Milligan elevator was seriously damaged by fire.

Canora, Sask.—The elevator of the N. Bawlf Grain Company, Ltd., burned.

Hammond, Minn.—The R. E. Jones Company's elevator burned several weeks ago.

Block (Sidney p.o.), Ill.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Federal Grain Elevators, Inc.

Silex, Mo.—The warehouse and stock of the Silex Grain Company were destroyed by an exposure fire.

Perley, Minn.—Bulging bins caused the collapse of the Lee Grain elevator. The plant will be rebuilt.

Gettysburg, S. D.—The elevator of the Home Grain Company burned September 1, causing a loss

of \$20,000. About 13,000 bushels of grain burned. Both house and contents were covered by insurance.

Dubuc, Sask.—The Pioneer Elevator, containing approximately 3,000 bushels of grain, burned recently.

St. Boniface, Man.—Fire destroyed the Assiniboine Grain Company's elevator, causing a loss of \$75,000.

Tipton (Haviland p.o.), Ohio.—The Harvey R. Kenberry grain elevator burned. Loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Shaunon City, Iowa.—The Farmers Co-operative grain elevator and contents burned, causing a loss of \$4,000.

Taylor, N. D.—The plant of the Lyons Elevator Company burned recently. It had been idle for several years.

Winterset, Iowa.—Earl Dick recently broke his arm while loading a sack of feed into a truck for M. Young & Co.

Brushvale, Minn.—H. W. Worner's grain elevator, which he had recently purchased from Joseph Holecek, burned.

Dundas, N. D.—The James Valley Grain Company's elevator, 8,000 bushels of grain, and two carloads of coal burned.

Tontogany, Ohio.—The elevator of the Tontogany Grain Company burned recently. Insurance covered about half the loss.

Shubert, Neb.—The old frame grain elevator on the Burlington railroad tracts was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$3,000.

St. Boniface, Man.—Fire recently destroyed the grain elevator and 60,000 bushels of grain belonging to Wiley, Low Company, Ltd.

Oberon, N. D.—A fire which threatened the town of Oberon partially destroyed the feed mill, causing an approximate loss of \$1,000.

Wichita, Kan.—The Craig Grain Company's elevator and 23,000 bushels of wheat burned, causing a loss of approximately \$40,000.

Humboldt, Minn.—Fire destroyed the elevator and annex of the Humboldt Grain Company on September 5, causing a loss of \$40,000.

Ashley, Mich.—The plant of the Independent Elevator Company was damaged when a storage tank and building containing kerosene burned.

Shubert, Neb.—The old Heacock elevator, which had served of late as a vinegar factory and an apple packing house, was destroyed by fire.

Tyndall, S. D.—About 2,500 bushels of oats were spilled when the foundation supports of George Lehr's elevator at Tyndall, S. D., gave way.

Portland, Ore.—Lightning struck transformers close to the Globe warehouse of Kerr, Gifford & Co., causing an estimated damage of about \$10,000.

Bartelso, Ill.—The large west grain elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company was damaged by an electrical storm, causing a loss of about \$6,000.

Woodland, Calif.—Fire destroyed the warehouse of the Sutter Basin Corporation at Seymour, and 33,000 tons of grain. The loss is estimated at more than \$500,000.

Pender, Neb.—An electrical storm damaged the elevator of the Moseman Lumber Company to the extent of \$20,000. A considerable quantity of grain was destroyed.

Lincoln, Ind.—One of the storage bins of the Lincoln Elevator Company gave way recently causing 6,000 bushels of oats to be dumped on the railroad sidetrack.

Sidney, Ill.—The large grain elevator, located about five miles from Sidney, and owned by the Federal Grain Company, burned, as well as 22,000 bushels of grain.

Bowdle, S. D.—The John W. Geib elevator was totally destroyed by fire. Estimated loss is about \$12,000 to the building and \$10,000 to the grain stored in the house.

North Bend, Neb.—Fire damaged the elevator of the Cherney & Watson Lumber Company, causing a loss of \$1,000. The blaze is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

Muskogee, Okla.—Fire damaged the plant of the Muskogee Mill & Elevator Company, causing an approximate loss of \$30,000. A considerable quantity of flour and feed burned.

Warren, R. I.—The elevator of John D. Peck Grain Company was damaged when the foundry of Fyans, Fraser & Blackway Company burned recently.

Plevna, Mont.—The Plevna (Mont.) Grain Company's elevator burned, causing a loss of \$18,000, which was covered by insurance. A considerable quantity of grain, the freight platform, railroad tool house, etc., also burned.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator at Lewis Creek, south of Shelbyville, Ind., on September 5, causing a loss of approximately \$22,000. The Central States Grain Corporation oper-

ates the house. A quantity of grain and feed burned.

San Antonio, Texas.—The Killingsworth Grain Company's two large warehouses burned on September 1, causing a loss of approximately \$10,000. Both buildings contained grain and hay.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The W. E. Devereux Elevator Company lost its elevator in a fire in which two men were killed. Loss is estimated at \$70,000 for the building, and \$40,000 for the contents.

Port Covington, Baltimore, Md.—An explosion wrecked the plant of the Western Maryland Elevator, destroying 3,000 bushels of grain, scales, and other machinery. Five men were killed and several injured. Estimated loss is \$250,000. (See further report in this issue.)

Hay, Straw and Feed

Jesse Ball has installed a feed grinding outfit at Barnard, Mo.

A new feed mill has been installed in the Magnus & Noyes elevator at Starkweather, N. D.

The Beck Grain & Feed Company has equipped its plant at Shelbyville, Ind., with two feed grinders and a sweet feed mixer.

The feed, seed, lumber, and coal business of Robinson & Turley, at Richmond, Ky., has been purchased by F. H. Gordon.

A new feed grinder and mixing machinery have been installed in the plant of the Elmwood (Wis.) Lumber & Grain Company.

The William Drew Company, Otsego, Mich., is equipping its feed grinder with an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate tramp iron.

The Eagle Roller Mill Company, New Ulm, Minn., has erected a building at its elevator plant in Klossner, Minn., to house a feed grinder.

The Oxford (Neb.) Farmers Exchange, Inc., is building a 40 by 18-foot iron-clad feed and coal shed which will have a rat-proof foundation.

Feed grinding machinery, operated by a gas engine has been added to the equipment of the Dycus Commission Company at Farwell, Texas.

Belden & Co., Eaton Rapids, Mich., has equipped its feed grinder with an electro-magnetic separator which eliminates iron from grain to be ground.

The Farmers Grain Company has installed a feed grinder in its elevator at Liberty, Neb., so that the farmers may feed wheat and other grains to their stock.

A Mr. Kirzkowski has bought the Ladish Stoppenbach Company's elevator at Rosendale, Wis. He will add to the plant a flour and feed store and a feed mill.

F. R. Gill, who formerly operated an elevator at Moore Park, Mich., is installing feed mill machinery in a warehouse which he has bought at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Leslie Yankey, Adair, Ill., has replaced his wooden feed grinder with a metal machine which is equipped to remove tramp iron from grain that is to be ground.

The Northwestern Produce Company, Waupaca, Wis., has added to its equipment a feed grinder with a magnetic separator. Two 30-horsepower motors furnish the power.

The Frank Stevenson elevator at Hudson, Colo., has been improved with a 30-horsepower Jay Bee Feed Grinder which is equipped with an enclosed motor and a Tex-rope drive.

The Billings Warehouse & Trading Company has reconditioned the old building of the Hardin (Mont.) Light & Power Company and has installed a modern bean processing mill.

Fred F. Smolek will operate this fall the oat hulling and feed grinding business which he purchased of George Hara who operates the Melvin Mundt elevator at Clutier, Iowa.

H. C. Davis, of Bonner Springs, Kan., has installed new machinery for doubling the capacity of the Standard Soy Bean Mill, (a soy bean oil processing company), at Centerville, Iowa.

Bishop, McCormick & Bishop are adding a feed department to their elevator at Almont, Mich. A direct-driven Sprout-Waldron feed grinder with an electro-magnetic separator will be installed.

The Dakota Feed & Seed Company is building a warehouse and storage unit at Madison, S. D. The new structure will cost about \$6,000 and is being put up by the John Schildt Construction Company.

The Isabella County Farmers Grain Company has installed a 50-horsepower feed grinder in its plant at Mt. Pleasant, Mich. The mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator. A feed mixer has also been installed.

The Caro (Mich.) Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company has installed a new ball-bearing bean cleaner. Two fully enclosed self-ventilating mo-

tors are being added to the electrical equipment. The motors will be controlled by a starter which will provide complete protection against low voltage and overload on motors.

The Hogan Millfeed Company, whose plant at Kansas City, Mo., burned in a recent explosion, will begin operations about September 15 in the remodeled plant of the Davidson Mill & Elevator Company in North Kansas City.

The Blackford Elevator Company has equipped its house at Oskaloosa, Iowa, with a feed grinder and pneumatic collector to replace the old mill. Two 20-horsepower motors and one 10-horsepower motor operate the new grinder.

The Rogers City (Mich.) Co-operative Association is building an addition to its warehouse to house a feed grinder which will be operated by a 20-horsepower motor. The mill will be equipped with an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate tramp iron fire hazard.

The Iosco Elevator Company, Whittemore, Mich., is installing an electro-magnetic separator in the apron of its feed grinder to eliminate tramp iron. The elevator and feed mill have been equipped with a 15 and a 35-horsepower motor. This electric power supplants the gravity feed oil engine which was formerly used for power.

Three large bean and elevator companies in the West, the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Company and the Idaho Bean Company, both of Denver, Colo., and the Farr Produce Company, of Greeley, Colo., have recently merged and are operating at Denver as the Farr Company, Inc. The new company will deal exclusively in beans, and the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Company and the Farr Produce Company will continue their grain business.

FIELD SEEDS

The Union Oil Mill has completed a large seed storage addition to its plant at West Monroe, La.

The Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa, has changed its name to the Henry Field Company.

J. P. Hess, manager of the Ed Coe seed store, Webster City, Iowa, which he has recently purchased, is now operating as the J. P. Hess Seed Company.

J. N. Woodsen, of Detroit Lakes, is operating as the Fergus Falls (Minn.) Seed & Feed Company the McCline Seed & Feed Company which he recently purchased.

The Washburn-Wilson Seed Company, Bridger, Mont., is operating its new modern warehouse, recently completed. The old building was remodeled and enlarged and equipped with modern machinery valued at several thousand dollars.

The Berry Seed Company, Clarinda, Iowa, has added to its holdings the stock and business of the Robert S. Griswold Seed Company at Lincoln, Neb. The company will continue the business in the four-story building of the plant which also has an elevator and seed-cleaning addition.

The Roger Bros. Seed Company has leased the warehouse at Palouse, Wash., owned by the Washington & Idaho Seed Company. The plant will be used for cleaning and storing of peas. The company operates out of Chicago, but has its northwest headquarters at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The Stokes Seed Company is erecting a 120 by 30 foot tile and stucco building of Spanish architecture at Weslaco, Texas. The equipment will include a germinating laboratory and a fumigating room. The store room will have a 10-carload capacity. Instead of show rooms an acre of ground will be used for display purposes. The company has opened a branch at Robstown, Texas.

OBITUARY

ALLEN.—I. E. Allen, manager of the Farmers Elevator Company, Churchs Ferry, N. D., for the past 20 years, died suddenly. He was 56 years old. His widow and 13 children survive him.

BABCOCK.—William C. Babcock, Sr., of the W. C. Babcock Grain Company, Rensselaer, Ind., died at Indianapolis, Ind., at the age of 68 years. He had been ill for several years. His widow and a son survive him.

BEACH.—C. H. Beach, manager of the Farmers Elevator at Montrose, S. D., for several years, died in Sioux Falls, S. D.

BRENNER.—A. E. Brenner, former elevator operator at Hartford, S. D., died at MacGregor, Iowa.

BURRUSS.—A. G. Burruss, grain dealer at Belvidere, Neb., for the past 30 years, died recently.

COMSTOCK.—John P. Comstock, credit manager of the Updike Grain Corporation, Omaha, Neb., died recently following a heart attack. He was 61 years old.

CUNNINGHAM.—Henry G. Cunningham, of the International Elevating Company, grain exporting firm of New York City, died at the age of 75 years. He had been with the company 40 years.

DALRYMPLE.—O. C. Dalrymple, chief of the flax division of the state grain inspection department, at Minneapolis, died August 29.

DUNLAP.—C. L. Dunlap, who operated a feed grinding business at Creston, Iowa, for many years, died at the age of 63 years. His widow and a daughter survive him.

GEMMEL.—E. H. Gemmel, superintendent of the Consolidated Elevator Company, Duluth, Minn., for 37 years, and chairman of the board of directors, died suddenly.

GOLIAZZI.—Anthony Goliazzi died of suffocation when he fell 20 feet into a grain pit of the Ralston-Purina Company's plant at Buffalo, N. Y.

HICK.—Otto W. Hick, manager of the Lewiston (Minn.) Elevator Company, died, following an illness of several weeks. Ray Wirt succeeds him.

MARQUARDT.—A. R. Marquardt, grain buyer and manager of the Imperial Elevator, at Poplar, Mont., died suddenly. He was 48 years old. His widow and three children survive him.

O'LEARY.—Sylvester O'Leary, manager of the Neche (N. D.) Grain & Livestock Company, died. His widow and eight children survive him.

SCHEIDEL.—Joseph V. Scheidel, who had been associated with the Posey Feed & Seed Company, Mt. Vernon, Ind., and who had been connected for many years with the Mt. Vernon Milling Company, died August 25, at Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Scheidel was 60 years old. He was buried at Mt. Vernon.

SCHMIDT.—Fred L. Schmidt, formerly grain buyer for the Atlantic Elevator Company at Sedan, Minn., died. His widow, two sons, and three daughters survive him.

SIGLER.—J. E. Sigler, manager of the Urmston Grain & Seed Company's elevator at Frankton, Ind., died recently following a short illness. His widow and five children survive him.

SNOW.—Mathew Snow, former member of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and pioneer of western Canada, died at Winnipeg, Man., as a result of sun stroke while playing golf. He was 72 years old.

SOARS.—Stephen Soars, treasurer of Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa., manufacturers of Monarch machinery, died at his home in Muncy. He had been ill for several months. His widow, a daughter, and a son survive him.

STOLLBERG.—Henry Stollberg was crushed to death when he was caught in a moving belt of the Donahue-Stratton Grain Company's elevator on Jones Island, Milwaukee, Wis.

TAYLOR.—William O. Taylor, an employee of the Russiaville (Ind.) Grain Company died from injuries received while repairing the manlift of the elevator.

THOMPSON.—L. W. Thompson, elevator operator at Denhoff, N. D., died in Minneapolis, Minn., in July. Prior to his removal to Valley City a year ago, he had been a partner in the firm of Wahl & Thompson. His widow, a daughter, and two sons survive him.

WOODMAN.—W. B. Woodman, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Grain Company's elevator, Venango, Neb., was killed recently while replacing a drive belt. His son succeeds him as manager.

YOUNG.—Myles Young, manager of the M. Young & Co.'s elevators at Winterset, Iowa, died. His widow and two sons survive him.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT HARVEST FIGURES COMPLETE

Final figures for the 1929-30 wheat harvest in Australia have now been supplied by the statisticians of the various states and are as follows: Victoria, 25,412,587 bushels; New South Wales, 33,948,000 bushels; South Australia, 23,345,093 bushels; Western Australia, 39,081,183 bushels; others, 4,680,000 bushels. The total amounts to 126,466,863 bushels.

Probable exports for the season are estimated at 78,500,000 bushels, of which only 41,000,000 had been shipped to June 12, the amount for each state being as follows: Victoria, 5,214,860 bushels; New South Wales, 3,580,820 bushels; South Australia, 9,459,914; Western Australia, 22,677,957.

ESTONIA GRAIN MONOPOLY PLANNED

A law to protect Estonia grain from foreign competition was recently approved by the Estonian Cabinet of Ministers, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Lee C. Morse, American commercial attache in Riga, Latvia. The proposed law provides, according to articles in the

(Continued from Page 168)

check growth and hasten maturity of the seed. Last year yields were reduced because of rains in several districts. The average yield of approximately 450 growers, who intended to harvest about 5,750 acres, was expected to be about 1% bushels, or slightly less than last year.

Growers started cutting earlier than last year in all except three or four of the important districts. The average dates on which harvesting began, as reported by growers, were as follows: August 1 to 5—western Kentucky, southern Illinois, southeastern Kansas and eastern Missouri; August 8 to 15—central Illinois, southern Indiana, central and western Missouri, northeastern Minnesota and southwestern Ohio; August 16 to 20—northern Indiana, northeastern Kansas, northern Illinois, southern Iowa, northwestern Ohio and northeastern Nebraska; August 21 to 30—central Indiana, north lower and southern Michigan, northwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, northeastern Ohio, eastern Wisconsin, central Idaho and central Washington; September 1 to 7—southeastern Ohio, southwestern Wisconsin, central and southern Minnesota, western Oregon and southern Idaho.

Prices to growers were not fully established on August 25, but they opened higher than last year in a majority of districts. They averaged about \$19.50 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with \$18.55 in 1929, \$24.95 in 1928, \$24.10 in 1927, \$26.15 in 1926 and \$22.35 in 1925 on corresponding dates.

QUALITY FAIR

Quality of the crop was expected to be fair to good by three-fourths of the growers who reported. They regarded the quality mostly as good in southeastern Wisconsin, southwestern Iowa and western Oregon.

The carryover is believed to be much larger than the year before. Although spring retail sales increased and imports fell off to about one-third those of the year before, the supply from the 1929 crop and carryover from 1928 was much larger than in other recent years. Imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, amounted to 2,154,300 pounds, compared with 7,547,000 in 1929, 4,640,800 in 1928, 10,816,000 in 1927, 19,725,200 in 1926 and about 10,848,100 pounds, the average annual imports for the period 1911-1929, inclusive.

Reports from Europe indicate that the crop will be about average. Winter weather was generally mild so that the plants came through in the spring in good condition. Since then rains have been unusually heavy in northern France. Rainfall has been abundant also in Austria and Italy but drought has appeared in Hungary. Conditions were regarded as poorer than last year in Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Prospects have been favorable in southern Germany and Poland. Dry weather tended to retard the crop in England after the first cutting of hay was taken off, but since then heavy rains have fallen. The carryover in Europe is believed to be of good size but smaller than last year.

FALL SEED SEASON OPENS SLOWLY IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

Speaking in general sense, developments in the New York seed market during the period under review were disappointing to those who had been counting on an early and active opening of the season for new crop seeds; expectations, by the way, which were not endorsed at that time by some of the more experienced members of the trade who pointed out that business rarely, if ever, becomes really active during August. At any rate, the increase in activity which was noted a month ago turned out to be only "a flash in the pan," it speedily becoming evident that the animation was

merely due to the fact that a few buyers had become apprehensive because of the prolonged drought and extreme heat practically all over the country east of the Rockies, leading to fears of a shortage of various seeds in some quarters. While even the most pessimistic were ready to agree that business was bound to improve in view of the essential nature of the seed business, some far-seeing observers felt that the recovery might be very slow as far as the movement of fancy lawn grass seeds is concerned, the largest outlet for which is found among owners of large estates and members of exclusive golf clubs who are still feeling the effects of the epochal crash in securities values and the sharp falling-off in the earnings of many large corporations, resulting in drastic curtailment or entire elimination of dividends. Early in September the general report was that business was still slow, there being little indication of an active fall opening. In some quarters the situation was described as unsettled, but on the whole the tone of the market appeared to be firm with some varieties displaying a marked upward tendency. As far as prices are concerned many remain on the same basis quoted a month ago while a few items are higher and a few lower.

INDIANA SEED NEWS

By W. B. CARLETON

Both wholesale and retail seed dealers in Indiana towns and cities say there has been some improvement in trade during September. Many farmers who lost heavily in the recent drought are doing a lot of planting now in the hope of regaining a little of what they lost and this has created a better demand for seeds. Pastures in many parts of the state are coming back, but they are not as fresh as they were before the drought and many farmers report they are short various kinds of feeds just now. Indiana farmers, since the recent rains, have been busy plowing and in some instances the acreage of wheat this fall will be about as large as that of last fall. Many farmers continue to hold their wheat and in the event the price does not go to the point where the farmers will feel justified in selling, they will feed their grain to livestock. Reports from southern and central Indiana say the demand for Timothy hay is picking up and the price has been steadily rising for some weeks past. A good many inquiries for Indiana hay are coming from the South. Soy beans in southern Indiana are looking good, the acreage being one of the largest on record, and Indiana farmers are expecting to realize rather handsomely on this crop. Cowpeas also are looking quite promising.

Joseph V. Scheidel, who for many years was associated with the Mt. Vernon Milling Company and later connected with the Posey Feed & Seed Company at Mt. Vernon, died on August 25 at Los Angeles, Calif., where he had gone for his health. He was widely known among the seed and feed trade in southern Indiana. The body was removed to Mt. Vernon for burial under the auspices of the Mt. Vernon Elks. Mr. Scheidel was about 60 years old.

Sowing of rye has been suggested to farmers of Indiana by many of the agricultural agents as a means to partly counteract the loss of feed and pasturage due to the prolonged drought in the

state. Rye, it has been pointed out, will develop into good pastures this fall and again next spring. It is thought that many farmers will take the advice of the agricultural agents in this respect.

MILWAUKEE SEED NOTES

By C. O. SKINROOD

Prospects are for a very short crop of Clover seed for the season of 1930 according to some of the leading seedsmen of the city. The clover hullers are now busy in the state according to the latest crop reports from Wisconsin rural districts.

The dry weather which prevailed much of the summer, the large amount of winter killing from the past winter and the lack of pasturage among many of the farmers, were among the reasons cited as explaining the short crop. A large number of farmers were so short on feed that they were forced to take their patches of second crop clover and convert them into pastures and hence thousands of acres of land ordinarily used for the production of Clover seed went into pasturage and the production of milk.

Some estimates at Milwaukee are that Wisconsin is not likely to have more than a 50 per cent crop of Clover seed and perhaps less than that. Estimates of course vary as to the per cent of a normal yield but all the dealers declare that there is a short harvest of red clover seed. And at that, the dealers state, Wisconsin is far better off in the production of seed than other states in the Middle West where the dry weather got to a much worse condition than it did in the Badger state.

The quality of the seed is excellent, what there is of it, the dealers state. The weather was so dry most of the late summer that the seed filled well, it is pointed out and not much of the seed is expected to be discolored by rain. Hence, prospects are for seed of exceptionally high quality, it is stated.

* * *

The Timothy seed market has been ruling very firm in recent weeks and in some cases the price has been marked up almost daily. The seed dealers of Milwaukee now declare that the actual production of seed the past summer was very light, in fact a lot less than the early estimates. They point to sharp bullish tone in the market as evidence of the actual shortage of good timothy seed. Timothy has also risen in line with the rise in Red Clover and in other field seeds.

Estimates are made at Milwaukee that the actual production of Timothy seed was probably 15 to 20 per cent less than normal, with Iowa, Minnesota and other producing states, showing that the yield was decidedly deficient and that Timothy is likely to be almost as scarce as the good Red Clover seed before the season is over. Timothy seed has been quoted in September in Milwaukee around \$7.50 to \$8.50 for the good quality seed.

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press, the establishment of a government grain monopoly for rye and wheat. It will give the government exclusive rights to import grain from abroad or, if desired, to issue licenses to private firms for this purpose, providing firms receiving licenses must buy a certain amount of Estonian grain, the actual amount to be fixed by the government. Prices will be controlled and fixed by the government each fall after the crops have been harvested. The government will also endeavor to control supply and demand by restricting the buying and selling of grain in accordance with requirements.

This proposed law is at present under discussion and will be handed over to the financial commission of the parliament. The proposed law will be promulgated this month, according to present plans.

THE 1930 wheat production in 22 countries is estimated at 2,287,243,000 bushels against 2,199,672,000 bushels in 1929, an increase of 4 per cent.

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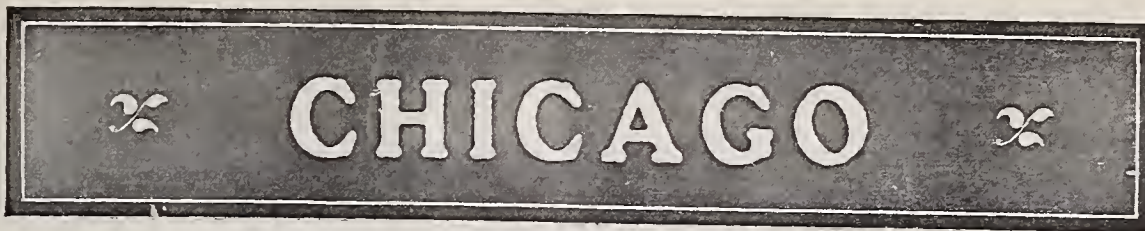
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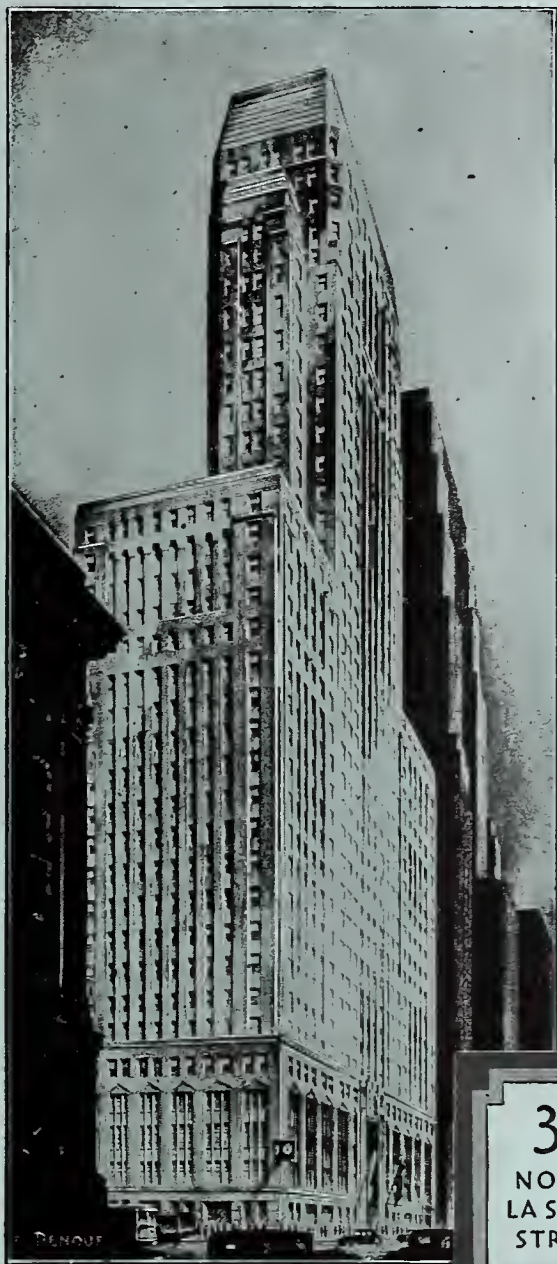
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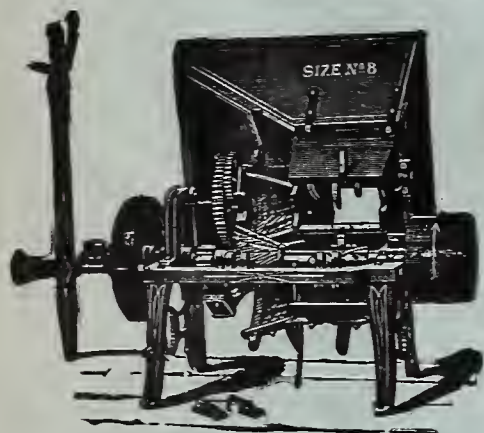
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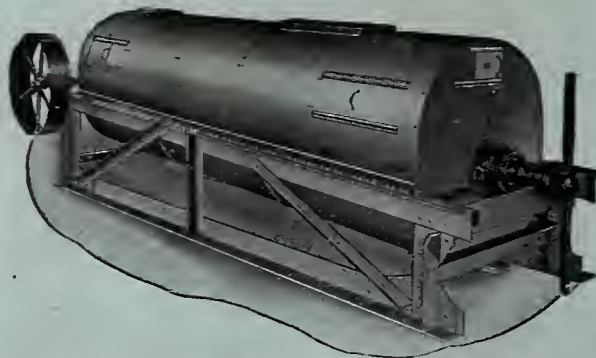
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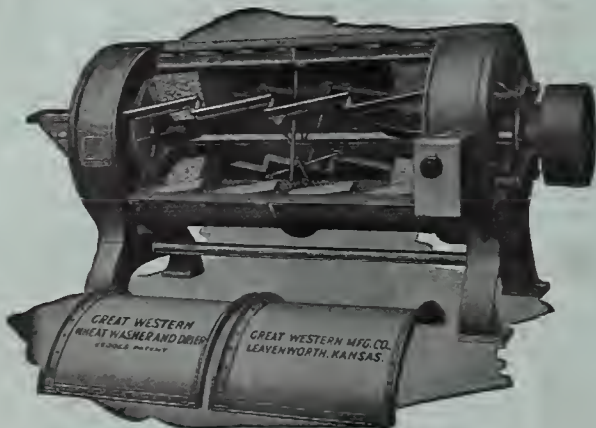
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